P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,810—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRAR… OF TH… BOMB… BRAN… OF T… ASIAT…

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th Dec.
			1900.
• ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th „
• CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th „
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th „
• ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th „
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
• PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
• EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th „
• ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
• SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th „
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st „
• ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
• CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,085	7th March, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	22nd Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to:

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 27, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

and book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road
CALCUTTA Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT,

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CULNA" 2,026 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 28th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th December.

FOR SEYCHELLES MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 12th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 30th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boucard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900,
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,300 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 29th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1899.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SEASON'S SPECIALITIES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Regular Consignments of all Seasonable Goods regularly received by every Through Mail.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

PRIME HAMS, 9 TO 15 LBS.
Special Cash Rate, Re. 1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-2 per lb.

WILTSHIRE BACON.
(From C. & T. HARRIS.)
The only Bacon Awarded a Prize Medal at any International Exhibition
MIDDLES, in CANVAS, 24 to 28 lbs.
Special Cash Rate, Re. 1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-2 per lb.
ON CUT. Cash Rate, Re. 1-1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-3 per lb.
STILTON, CHEDDAR, GORGONZOLA and other CHEESES.
CRYSTALLIZED AND DRIED FRUITS.
CAKES AND PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCE MEAT.
SWEETS AND CHOCOLATES.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.
TINNED PROVISIONS.
HOLLY WREATHS. MOSS. MISTLETOES.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

SHERRIES
From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co.,
PORTS
From Sandeman & Co.,
CHAMPAGNES.
Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.
CLARETS
Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.,
HOCKS AND MOSELLES
Imported from Coblentz through Deinhard & Co.,
HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER & CO.'S WELL KNOWN BRANDS.
HIGHLAND MALT.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.
PURE, WHOLESOME, AND RELIABLE, AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

JEWELLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
STERLING SILVER GOODS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
ALBUMS AND FANS.
Also a Great Variety of other Articles Suitable for Presentation.

CHRISTMAS CARDS !
CHRISTMAS CARDS ! !
NOVEL, ARTISTIC, ELEGANT !

An Extensive Assortment of all the above to be seen at our Establishments in

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

			Rs.
SILVER	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 whips		85
„	Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape		35
„	Cigarette Case, plain	Rs. 23, 35, 60,	75
„	„ „ enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days"		70
„	„ „ Diagonally Fluted, heavy		75
„	Cigar „ fluted to hold 4 Cigars		80
„	„ „ „ „ „ 5 Cigars		105
„	„ „ Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other		110
„	Safety Match boxes, holding at the side slip for striking matches		14
„	Fusee „ „ Hall marked		87
„	„ and Sovereign Case	Rs. 34, 32,	28
„	Cigar Box, holding 50 Cigars, 8 3-4" long, 5" wide, 2 3-4" high,		200
„	Cigarette Box holding 100 Cigarettes, 7 1-2" long, 3 1-2" wide, 3 1-2" high,		100
„	Mounted Cabinet Photo Frames	Rs. 12, 16, 22, 26,	28
„	„ „ „ „ Heart Shape	Rs. 15,	20
„	„ Carte-de-visits	Rs. 8, 9, 10,	12
„	Lady's Card Cases, in leather case	Rs. 26, 27,	42
„	Gents „ „ „ „ „		25
„	Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per pair in case to		27
„	Mounted Lady's companion		30
„	Manicure Sets in handsome case	Rs. 16, 24, 26, 35, 50,	80
„	Waist clasps, new designs	Rs. 7, 10, 8, 11, 12, 14,	21
„	„ Buckles „ „	Rs. 10-8, 13-8,	12
„	Lady's Cycle Match Boxes		8
„	Hair pin boxes	Rs. 32,	34
„	Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2 1-2" diameter		501
„	Mounted, Cut glass Scent bottles	Rs. 5, 12, 13, 12-8,	26
„	„ Smelling Salts	Rs. 9, 12 and	26
„	„ Scent bottles in handsome leather case	Rs. 25, 53,	90
„	Inkstands, one bottle	Rs. 38, 54, 70 and	92
„	„ „ two bottles	Rs. 200,	306
„	Mounted leather pocket books		12
„	„ „ Cigar cases		18
„	Spirit binocular in brown leather case		250
„	„ flasks		56
„	Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons		48
„	„ „ „ 12 „		70
„	Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case		48
„	„ „ „ set of 4 in case		130
„	Child's knife, Mug, spoon and fork from		130
„	Christening Mugs	Rs. 32,	50
„	Camden Whist Markers in case		110
„	Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case		90
„	Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray		1,260
„	Cups, plain polished	from	45
„	„ fluted and raised	„	100
„	Purse, with handsome watches, complete		32
„	Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky"		32
„	„ „ „ Cut glasses	Rs. 25, 32,	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and [illegible], Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness ([illegible]) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	16
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!!
THE GREAT
BANVARDS.
Another Grand Change of Programme.
THE THIN RED LINE!
THE THIN RED LINE!!
The Stirring Patriotic Song sung with Enthusiastic Applause by
MADLLE ANGELE,
MY GAL!
MY GAL!!
The Beautiful Coon Trio by | FLORENCE ADELAIDE, WALTER, AND YOUNG SYD.
CHAMPION CLOG DANCE!
CHAMPION CLOG DANCE!!
By TONY McGRATH, The comical card "and the Audiences stands 'em"
New Screaming Farcical Absurdity.
MATRIMONIAL BLISS
by particular request.
THE ACROBATIC ACT,
THE ACROBATIC ACT,
will be repeated, including new and Startling Feats.
REMEMBER
TO-NIGHT, IS THE LAST NIGHT, BUT ONE.
TO-MORROW, IS THE LAST NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF YOUNG SYD.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 1st January, 1900, MATUNGA ROAD, situated between Dadar and Mahim Stations on the B.B. & C. I. Railway, will be OPENED for booking of passengers, luggage, parcels and dogs, locally to and from Stations on the Board-gauge Section.

Further particulars as to fares, rules, &c., can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1899

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LD.,
RE DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the Subscribed portion of the above Debentures the following bearing the numbers hereunder given have been drawn for payment under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 30th day of December, 1899. The numbers are:—

5, 25, 27, 32, 43, 47, 63, 66, 67, 70, 79, 92, 96, 98, 100, 104, 105, 106, 114, 120, 123, 135, 139, 150, 151, 164, 173, 177, 178, 187, 193, 196, 197, 205, 231, 240, 256, 258, 264, 265, 285, 290, 295, 297, 305, 330, 335, 339, 346, 356, 383, 384, 391, 401, 426, 451, 452, 486, 531, 533, 544, 587, 591, 596, 607, 643, 645, 649, 651, 664, 681, 691, 704, 705, 720, 726, 739, 740, 741, 757, 765, 766, 777, 793, 800, 810, 835, and 846.

TATA and SONS, Agents,
THE SVADESHI MILLS Co., LD.

Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

THE BOMBAY AND AKOLA MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to adopt the Audited Balance Sheet made up from 1st July to 15th October, 1898.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

THE BOMBAY AND AKOLA MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, No. 2, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Dalal Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 2-15 o'clock in the afternoon to transact the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Liquidator's Report and Audited Account made up to date.

2.—To pass a Resolution for distributing the remaining balance to the Shareholders.

PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH & FOREIGN SHIPPING.
SURVEYORSHIP AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the APPOINTMENT of SHIP SURVEYOR to the above Society at BOMBAY having become vacant, the Committee have decided to appoint a Surveyor to perform the combined duties of Ship and Engineer Surveyor at that port, and are prepared to receive applications from persons who may wish to become candidates for the appointment.

Candidates will be required to possess a good knowledge of the construction and repair of Iron and Steel vessels and of the machinery of steam vessels.

The Surveyor will not be required to be exclusively the servant of the Society and his remuneration will depend upon the fees he may receive for surveys.

All applications should be accompanied by testimonials as to the applicant's personal character and professional fitness for the office, and must be received by the Secretary at the address given below NOT LATER THAN MONDAY, THE 5th FEBRUARY, 1900.

Further particulars as to remuneration and conditions of appointment, as well as forms upon which applications must be made, can be obtained from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR and Co., Lloyd's Agents, Bombay.

By Order of the Committee,
A. G. DRYHURST,
Secretary.

2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C., 8th December, 1899.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
RODGER'S GLENLIVET "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED
BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES, ROWTIES, (TENTS) &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the Parel Stores (in the compound of the Government House, Parel), THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th December, 1899, at 3 p.m., consisting old rowties (tents), unserviceable lamps, cots, casks, lead seals, pans, spittoons, cow heads for water pipes, small pumps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 28th December, 1899.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co, Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, prepares members for Senior Book-keeping Exam., London Chamber of Commerce. Terms Moderate. Passing guaranteed. Apply sharp.

WANTED, A TEACHER.—A whole-time competent Science and Mathematics Teacher for the Alexandra Institution, at once. Apply stating terms and qualifications to M. B. COLAH, Honorary Secretary, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

RS. 1 To Rs. 275.—PRESENTS for XMAS and NEW YEAR. ASQUITH & LORD'S New Stock comprises the largest and finest variety of useful articles ever shown. Rich Silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Silver Mounted walking Sticks, and Silk Umbrellas, fitted Dressing Cases, Hand and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Dressing Gowns, Rugs, etc, Inspection, invited. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R SUMMERFIELD'S Furniture, etc., at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone, Auctioneers, TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant.

PROFESSOR LADD of America writes on 15th December, 1899, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Bombay:—"The copies of the photographs of Mrs. Ladd and of me arrived last evening. They are in every respect most Satisfactory Indeed; although we have both sat for our Portraits many times, you have given us the most excellent results we have ever secured."

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

WHERE shall you go to SELECT your Xmas and New Year's Presents? At B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, 34, Church Gate Street, opposite Viana Confectionery.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET, Large and Small, fully furnished. Monthly or for Season, Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N. LORD, MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

GENT'S DRESS JACKET for Evening Wear, Rich Silk Collar and Lining, from Rs. 40. West End Styles. Gent's DRESS SUITS, from Rs. 85. West-End Styles. Best Cashmeres, Rich Silk Lining and Facings. Superior Finish. ASQUITH & LORD. Apollo Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHARMING, ARTISTIC, useful and inexpensive CHRISTMAS and WEDDING PRESENTS, to suit every one. Inspection invited.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopal Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NOTICE.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. give Notice that the PASSAGE RATES from BOMBAY will be as under from the 1st January, 1900:—

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FIRST SALOON.......	750	790	790	750	700	285	630
SECOND SALOON ..	475 & 550	..	...	475 & 550	425 & 500	200 & 217	420

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	To London and back by Sea.	To London by Sea returning from Marseilles or Brindisi.	To Marseilles or Brindisi and back.	To London via Brindisi returning same way including Rail and Sleeping Car in both directions.	To London via Marseilles returning same way including Rail and Sleeping Car in both directions.
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FIRST CLASS 4 months...	1,100	1,050	1,000	1,180	1,180
Do do 12 do ...	1,300	1,250	1,200	1,380	1,380
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AT
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR
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LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

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WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY PURCHASER OF
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Only from 15th to 31st DECEMBER, 1899.
TO BE HAD EVERY WHERE AND ALSO FROM
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RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
93, MEDOW STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents:—
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses,

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Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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BEST CUISINE!
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GREY NATIVE WRAPS OR COTTON BLANKETS.

PRICES—Grey, Re. 1-12 each, reduced to Re. 1-8 each. Navy, Red or Green, Rs. 2 each, reduced to Re. 1-12 each.

Grey, size 16 feet by 4 feet: colored few inches, shorter in length and breadth. (Weight about 5 1-4 lbs.)

Special discount on large orders.

Thousands sold to famine relief works.

NEW CAVALRY JHARAN OR DUSTER.

The above are strongly woven and made specially for stable use and heavy home work.

Size 24 inches by 24 inches.
Re. 1-2 per dozen.
Superior quality, with fancy red border.
Size 28 inches by 28 inches.
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DURRIES.
MADE TO ALMOST ANY PATTERN.

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Regulation Durries.
A Speciality.

Size 6'×3'. Weight 3 & 3 1-2 lbs. each. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-8 each.

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CAWNPORE.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

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NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
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OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., (Auctioneers.)

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 1st and 2nd January, 1900, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY,

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

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For 1 Year,	6 per cent.	per annum.	
" 9 Months,	5½	"	"
" 6 "	5	"	"
" 3 "	4	"	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGIR MANECKJI CONTRACTOR, has contracted TO SELL the property hereafter described. All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Persion and Tax Tenure together with the shawl standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 18, new No. 24, old Survey No. 429, new Survey N. 7626, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No 255 (1) and (2) and Street os. 515, 553, 553 A and bounded on the North, by the property of Mochi Jetha Meghji, on the South, by the moiety, belonging to the Vendor of a common Sweeper's passage, and beyond that the property of the Vendor, on the East, partly by the property of Dwarkanath Juggonnath, and partly by Mughbat Lane, and on the West, by the Girgaum Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jehangir Maneckji Contractor.

MULJEE AND RAGHAVJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies

Bombay, 21st December, 1899.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st January, 1900, the UP and DOWN MAIL, and PASSENGER TRAINS will ARRIVE at and DEPART from the Principal Stations on this Railway, at the TIMES shown below:—

For UP TRAINS read from the BOTTOM and for DOWN TRAINS read from the TOP.

ABSTRACT TIME TABLE OF TRAINS BETWEEN ITARSI, JHANSI AND AGRA AND TUNDLA AND JHANSI AND CAWNPORE.

DOWN TRAINS.			STATIONS.	UP TRAINS.		
Pass.	Pass.	Mail.		Mail.	Pass.	Pass.
14 15	6 5	12 55	D Itarsi .... A	23 41	10 10	21 20
15 0	6 45	13 22	D Hoshangabad .... D	23 2	9 27	20 37
18 12	9 50	15 20	A Bhopal .... D	21 23	6 15	17 23
21 30	...	...	D Bhopal .... A	...	...	14 50
4 30	...	...	A Ujjain .... D	...	...	7 35
18 20	10 15	15 30	D Bhopal .... A	20 55	5 25	17 3
23 44	14 25	18 49	A Bina .... D	18 6	1 10	11 25
19 45	...	...	D Bina .... A	...	...	16 15
23 5	...	...	D Saugor .... D	...	...	13 32
6 0	...	...	D Damoh .... D	...	...	10 5
11 5	...	...	A Katni Murwara .. D	...	...	5 30
19 55	...	...	D Bina .... A	...	...	15 45
8 0	...	...	D Guna .... D	...	...	11 18
12 35	...	...	A Baran .... D	...	...	5 30
0 14	11 50	19 19	D Bina .... A	17 66	0 52	10 55
2 37	16 49	20 41	D Lalitpur .... D	16 41	22 59	8 42
5 45	19 20	22 45	A Jhansi .... D	14 38	20 15	5 10
*3 0	8 40	23 40	D Jhansi .... A	14 5	4 30	18 50*
9 19	13 22	2 38	D Orai .... D	11 52	23 28	13 30
11 28	14 32	3 29	D Kalpi .... D	11 9	22 5	11 43
14 55	17 20	5 30	A Cawnpore .... D	9 31	18 45	7 0
6 40	19 50	23 10	D Jhansi .... A	14 3	19 35	2 45
10 30	22 55	1 31	D Gwalior .... D	11 56	16 40	22 43
13 33	1 25	3 19	D Dholpur .... D	10 7	13 20	19 39
	Arr					
16 21	3 45	4 56	D Agra Fort .... D	8 53	10 55	17 19
17 20	...	5 30	A Tundla .... D	8 19	...	16 15

*Third Class Passengers only will be booked by these trains between Cawnpore and Jhansi.

JHANSI-MANIKPUR SECTION.

6 35	...	...	D Manikpur .... A	...	...	17 48
7 52	...	...	D Karwi .... D	..	...	16 31
11 10	...	...	D Banda .... D	..	...	13 50
13 45	...	...	D Mahoba .... D	..	...	11 53
15 50	...	...	D Harpalpur (for Nowgong) .... D	...	...	9 40
19 5	...	...	A Jhansi .... D	...	...	6 25

For particulars of the timing of Trains at intermediate Stations on the above Sections, see the Sheet Time Bills at Stations and the Coaching Tariff Book published by the Indian Midland Railway.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.

Jhansi, the 21st December, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 6-17m., 8-52a. Low water, 1-10m., 1-40a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m.
Aurungabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Victoria Building 3 p.m.
The Sun Mills, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Variety Entertainment in aid of the War Fund.
Novelty Theatre, Banvard's Star Vaudeville Company.
Y. M. C. A. Convention, Apollo Bunder, 11 till 12-30, and 2 till 4 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Social Reception, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sultan left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Porebandar, per extra s.s. Sirsa will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Muke Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. to-day.

A LABOURER FATALLY INJURED.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Nabda Maoji, a Hindu, aged about forty-five years. The deceased was a labourer and worked at the Prince's Dock and resided with his mother at New Nagpada. One evening about six weeks ago, Maoji returned home from his work and showed his mother a wound on the middle finger of his right hand, which, he said was caused while at work at the dock. Deceased applied to the wound the juice of a marking nut and continued to attend to his work until Sunday last, when he complained of pain in his jaws, which afterwards became locked. He was, on the same day, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he found to be suffering from tetanic spasms. His symptoms increased in severity after admission and he died on Tuesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from tetanus following the wound on the middle of the right hand, accidentally received.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Mahim, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Rahimtoola Ali, a Mahomedan, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a dealer in toys and cutlery and resided in Kembeker Street. On Sunday before last, he went to Mahim and opened a stall in the Mahim Fair. On Tuesday morning deceased closed his stall at the Fair, and about 10 a.m. went to his uncle, who was at the Fair, and gave him Rs. 28, asking him to take care of the money, as he (deceased) was going to bathe in the sea. As deceased did not return until noon, his uncle went in search of him, and found his dead body lying above the sand at the Mahim Foreshore. There were two policemen and a crowd of people there. The body was dressed in a "lungotee" only. The deceased's cap, sudria, and chudder were lying higher up the sand above high water mark. One of the policemen stated that he was going along the sand about half-an-hour previous, when he saw the body of the deceased on the sand, lying on his stomach with his face in three or four inches of water. It was also stated that deceased had been from his infancy subject to fits and they used to come only when he was bathing. So whenever he bathed, some one used to watch him. The jury, on the evidence, brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning in the sea.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Imaumali Azmali, a police constable, with dishonestly misappropriating Rs. 8-2. Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Shaik Vazir Jehangir, a police ramosi, doing duty at the Crawford Markets, deposed that, at about 9-30 p.m., on the 21st instant, he received a complaint from a Hindu gentleman of the theft of Rs. 50 from his pocket. His inquiries led to the arrest of two boys, one of whom produced eight annas and the other ten annas. Subsequently the mother of one of the boys gave up to him a further sum of Rs. 7. He was then taking the woman and the two boys to the police station, when the accused met him on the road. The accused asked him what had happened, and, on being informed of the matter, he said it was not the business of the ramosi to take those persons to the chowki, and wanted to take them away himself. He then took the money from the ramosi and told the three persons to go away. The ramosi returned to the market and reported the matter to his havildar, the next day. The accused in his statement denied having received any money from the ramosi or having met him on the road on the night in question. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PIC-NIC AT DAMAUN.—On Thursday, 21st instant, at the initiative of her Excellency Lady Kuchenbuck Villar, the wife of the Governor of Damaun, a pic-nic was organised and proved a complete success. In the forenoon, several boats decorated with flags of different colors were arranged one after another near the pier of Upper Damaun, and at noon, the boat containing the Goverment band, started closely followed by the Government boat, carrying the gubernatorial party, and nine other boats full of guests, amongst them being a bevy of richly-dressed ladies. The departure was witnessed with admiration by hundreds of sightseers, who were attracted to the shore by the unusual appearance of the lilliputian squadron. After running over a distance of six miles, the boats made a halt on the shore of a village, called Khali Kachigaun, which bears notoriety for being the subject of a heavy litigation, and which is now in the possession of the millionaire Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, and their occupants alighted, and were entertained in a tent erected in a garden. At dinner, his Excellency the Governor proposed the health of the company present and also of Judge Mowrao and Dr. Fragoso. The latter made a suitable reply, and proposed the health of Lady Kuchenbuck Villar, Mrs. Margarida Menezes, and Mr. Sipriano, who were the committee to arrange the pic-nic and who had performed their task most satisfactorily. Major Mando replied to this toast in suitable terms. At 7-30 p.m. the gubernatorial party left Khali Kachegaun, and the rest of the company left the village later.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	8	5	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..........	16	3	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	19	50
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	2	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........	19	5	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	1	10
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	15
Water Division..........	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	45
Total......	70	50	239
Total plague deaths to date	61,642	53,905	
Same date last year	18	19	99

DAMAUN.

ON Christmas Day, there was one death from plague, at Machiwada in Upper Damaun, the victim being a machi. A dhoria, by name Kisna, a recipient of Mr. Damaunwala's daily *kanji* charity, suddenly fell dead in front of the gate of Mr. Damaunwalla's garden, at 8 a.m. yesterday, the cause of death being supposed to be cerebral homorrhage.

Mrs. S. M. Damaunwala, anticipating the wishes of the people and desirous of following the footsteps of her late husband in the path of philanthropy, humanity and charity, engaged the services of Dr. R. M. Kalapesi to inoculate the people of Damaun. Dr. Kalapesi, whose name has been a household word in Damaun since his skilful inoculations in March, April and May 1897, and January, 1898, arrived here this morning, and it is hoped that his reputation will attract a great number of people willing to be inoculated.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following is the list of sailing races to be held on Saturday next, 30th inst., in the afternoon:—

Ship's boats (service rig) handicap race to start at 3 o'clock. Course No 14.

Handicap Race for Yachts.—Start at 3·15. Course No. 12.

Tomtit Class Race to start at 3·30. Course No. 13. (3 times round).

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday.

THE Bishop of Rochester, who has a son at the seat of war, has just confirmed in his Cathedral some forty men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, prior to their sailing for the Cape. After the service, the Bishop, standing at the entrance to the Chapter Room, vested in cope and mitre, shook hands with each man and gave him his benediction. The Fusiliers were subsequently entertained at tea by the military chaplains.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMISHED MILLIONS AND THE JEWELS OF NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the letter which you have done me the honor of publishing in the interests of the starving and dying millions with their fast perishing cattle, that hard-worked personage, the "P.D." on your Staff, unconsciously makes me to substitute "one-thirtieth" of a Native State jewels for the dying ryotwary instead of the States, who command these ancient barbaric relics. It looks like the story of a Mediæval Raja "starting with the gantlet and ending with the gamut!"

I shall, therefore, feel obliged by your letting me say that what I wrote was, that a State need reserve no more than "one-thirtieth" of its jewels and devote the rest to save its subjects in men and beasts from death, especially so, since the European market would to-day pay twice and four times more than the original price; while every State embarking upon this great act of humanity could gradually, and in the coming prosperous years, re-purchase a decent amount of jewels, though more as some precious heir-loom, than for wearing them, which no more serve to decorate them now-a-days than such high virtues as truth, righteousness, mercy, and earnest industry are alone calculated to do.

It is a great misfortune of the dying thousands and lakhs that none of the great journals of India have yet sent out a statesmanlike commissioner to move from town to town and village to village to portray the bitter miseries and the several dire wants, which are now driving numberless, neglected, and innocent men, women and children to the door of death, and have already destroyed cattle by tens of thousands.

I question, Sir, if one in a hundred ryots could purchase fodder at the present famine rate, or if one out of a hundred starving families would survive the present stress with the petty dole that a single worker gets and the handful of cooked food given once a day to the rest of the cooly's starving and destitute family? But even this picture is like an oasis in the desert. I have witnessed countless little ones, in skin and bone, carefully picking up every single grain and every cotton seed, perchance lying in the dust of the street, or savagely licking up spilt milk or curd; and such is the case in places where they delighted to say that relief measures are careful and piteous. Why, the wail in almost every village, of particular descriptions is,—"our cattle, Sir, is all gone; and it is now our turn to go!" And this lament is true in every word of it. And yet I read Mr. Joyner stating in the columns of your good contemporary, the "Times of India," that the people have been shamming in order to have gratuitous relief at their door! Good heavens, this is only one of the heart-rending, incorrect versions, which we are accustomed to hear now-a-days. Why, the very opposite is the truth. There have been witnessed for weeks and months thousands and lakhs voluntarily put to hard labor in felling wood and carrying it several miles to obtain one anna or one anna and a half for a load of fully four and five times more value than now fetched. When fuel thus became dirt cheap, then the same poor, shamming souls have doubled their loads to fetch even that minimum amount. A pound or three-fourths of a pound of grain thus secured, cooked in liquid three times that weight, this watery gruel is made to serve a family of five, for 24 or more hours. How long will such a state of things last with the starving lakhs thus most deficiently relieved?

Have I, pray, been able to move your sympathies sufficient to blow up the convenient tenets of political economy so inconsiderately advocated in these hard times; and get the starving people fed from every possible resource, such as the private savings of the State which are, indeed, its own public funds, the State Reserves and its costly and showy jewels, which have, of course, all been derived from the dying masses. It is time, Sir, that the highest and the most gifted in the land, H.E. Lord Curzon, moved every Administration, British or Native, to do its duty with greater sincerity, energy and foresight, and called upon the people of England to come to the succour of the famished with that promptitude and liberality which distinguished them a few years ago as soon as they had been applied to. Every one has to look ahead of the deepening distress, which would attain its maximum a few weeks hence.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

THE TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to two cases of hydrophobia recently reported from India? The first is that of the young daughter of Colonel Tidy who was bitten in the face by a dog, reported mad, and was sent without delay for treatment by inoculation to the Pasteur Institute at Paris. The treatment she received there must have been either ineffectual or absolutely provocative of the disease for, I regret to say, she died in Paris on the 21st of October last. The second case is also that of a young lady, a Brahmin girl of 16, who was bitten by a stray dog at Nellore. The wound healed quickly and nothing was thought of the matter, no treatment of any sort being attempted until about five months subsequently when she suddenly developed symptoms of hydrophobia. One fit succeeded another in rapid succession accompanied by the usual hydrophobic symptoms and her friends despaired of her life. Dr. Krishna Rao of Triplicane was called in and he at once administered the Buisson Vapour Bath treatment. This was continued for about a fortnight, at the end of which time the young lady was sent home to her friends cured. I ask your readers to "look upon this picture and on that." The one sufferer is treated upon the theory that disease must be called in to kill disease; in other words if you wish to get rid of poison in the blood, you must inject additional poison into it. The other sufferer is treated upon the principle that disease like all other evil, must be overcome by good; in other words that poison in the blood must be got out of it by cleansing and healthful methods.

The results in each instance point the moral, and comment of mine would be superfluous.—Yours, &c.,

FRED. E. PIRKIS,

The High Elms, Nutfield, Surrey, 8, December, 1899.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DELEGATES' CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

TO-DAY the delegates representing the several Anglo-Indian Associations on the "General Council of the Association of Europeans in India and their Descendants" will meet at Allahabad.

Amongst the principal things which will be considered the Name question will no doubt take first place and the matter of amalgamation under one constitution. Among other things the Forward Policy will be carefully discussed and also the question of the employment of Anglo-Indians on railways, on which the Government of India require information. Another item will be that of offering to assist Government in the coming Census with a veiw to securing a correct return of the community.

The following are the delegates who will represent the different Associations at the forthcoming Conference.

Calcutta Association:—Mr. L. P. Pugh, M. A. Barrister-at-Law (president); Dr. Jas. R. Wallace, M.D., F. R.C.S.; Mr. W. C. Madge, J. P.; Mr. J. S. Zemin, F.C.U.

Madras Association.—Mr J. H. M. Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, (president); the Rt. Rev. Dr. T. Mayer; Mr. B. H. Coester; and Mr. D. A. McCready.

Bombay Association.—Mr. M. T. Carroll, J. P., (president); Mr. E. W. Fritchley; Mr. A. E. B. Gordon; and Mr. Earle Simmons.

Allahabad Association.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox, I. C. S. (honorary president); the Rev. Fr. Joseph Carroll; and Mr. F. C. Carleton.

Mysore and Coorg Association.—Dr. J. Sussman, (president); and Mr. F. Goodall.

SAD SUICIDE OF A BUNIA.

YESTERDAY, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Calliandas Nagindas, a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The deceased maintained himself and his family on the income of his landed estates. About eleven or twelve days ago his mother died after an illness of about twelve months, and he was in consequence very sad. He took very little food and had no sleep. After the death of his mother, Calliandas ascertained that all the property had been mortgaged to the amount of Rs. 39,000 during the life-time of his mother. The monthly income derived from the property amounted to Rs. 450, but as he was unable to redeem the mortgaged property, the income was of a short duration, and he was consequently greatly distressed in mind. For the last three days he had been worse, and the doctor said that deceased was not right in his mind. He behaved strangely. On Monday night he was very restless and he remained in that state during the next day. About 5 o'clock on the evening of that day Calliandas was sitting in the dewankhana of his house, at Koombhar Tookda smoking, while his wife was in the cookroom. Suddenly an alarm was raised that some one had fallen out from the house on to the road. The deceased was found missing from the room. On looking out from the window his wife saw him lying on the road, immediately under the window. He was unconscious and bleeding from his mouth. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fractures of the skull, right thigh knees, and various other injuries. He died in the hospital at midnight. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

OPENING OF A NEW SCHOOL AT SHOLAPUR.

THE New Boys' Roman Catholic School at Sholapur was recently opened by his Lordship the Right Revd. Dr. B. B. Linden, S. J., Bishop of Poona, the event being made the occasion of considerable rejoicings, equally participated in by Catholics and non-Catholics. To meet his Lordship on the station, on his arrival from Poona, at 3 p.m., were the Rev. Fathers M. F. D'Souza and A. De Monte, chaplains of Sholapur and Lanowli, respectively, together with a large assemblage of the congregation, a host of others being present in addition.

A full military band from the Raichur Cantonment was in attendance, and, on his Lordship alighting from his carriage, it struck up, playing for some time a number of taking pieces. His Lordship spent the interval in receiving, individually, the congregation. At five o'clock the gathering, which now included the principal people of Sholapur, European and Native, re-assembled in the premises of the new school, to witness the opening ceremony of the same, and the entertainment in connection with it.

This consisted of a short but choice and appreciated programme of vocal and instrumental music. At its conclusion Mr. Isaac D'Souza read and presented an address to his Lordship on behalf of the congregation, Master Peter D'Souza, representing the boys' school, following, and then Miss May Lock, for the girls.

Each address speaking first in terms of welcome to his Lordship went on to pay a tribute of praise and gratitude to Rev. Father D'Souza for his zealous services in the various interests of the parish. In his replies his Lordship re-echoed these sentiments. The opening ceremony (consisting of appropriate prayers and blessing with holy water) being over an hour or more was spent in the grounds of the school, fireworks and band music furnishing the means of entertainment.

At 5 p.m., the day following his Lordship, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Spange-Macher, De Monte and D'Souza, laid the foundation-stone of the new chapel which is to bear the name of the one already existing in the station, viz., that of the Immaculate Conception. The occasion for a new building arises from the circumstance that the present one is situated in the camp—a distance of a mile or more from the railway locality, where the majority of the Catholics reside. The site of the edifice to be erected will be the grounds of the new school, which are five acres in extent. The new school is a spacious and commodious building, fully adequate for its purpose. The dimensions are:—length 105 feet, breadth 24 feet. There are 11 doors, 15 windows, and 21 sky-holes.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 27TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings re corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore........	30·124	Calm	1	76·6	45·7	55	...	0·00	−0·11
Sirsa..........	30·152	NW	3	76·2	47·1	68	...	0·00	−0·35
Delhi	30·068	W	3	75·2	52·1	43	...	0·00	−0·32
Agra..........	30·100	NW	3	78·0	51·4	79	..	0·00	−0·19
Cawnpore ...	30·073	WSW	..	78·2	48·5	73	...	0·00	..
Allahabad ...	30·062	W	3	77·7	48·4	74	...	0·00	−0·48
Jhansi	30·112	WNW	1	82·2	58·1	52	...	0·00	−0·24
Jacobabad ...	30·148	Calm	1	82·0	48·0	68	...	0·00	−0·25
Karachi	30·112	Calm	4	81·4	58·2	61	...	0·18	−0·04
Jeypore	30·162	Calm	2	81·2	50·0	59	..	0·01	−0·31
Ajmere	30·178	Calm	1	81·4	50·8	60	...	0·00	−0·31
Deesa	30·089	ENE	8	89·6	58·5	33	...	0·00	−0·18
Ahmedabad.	30·064	ENE	1	90·7	66·1	35	...	0·00	...
Bhuj..........	30·094	NNE	4	85·3	59·9	78	...	0·00	−0·09
Jamnagar ..	30·076	E	7	81·5	54·8	69	...	0·00	...
Rajkot........	30·085	Calm	4	85·9	53·0	37	...	0·00	−0·39
Bhownagar Para........	30·046	SW	4	83·6	56·7	35	...	0·01	..
Veraval	30·037	NNE	5	84·0	65·8	45	...	0·00	...
Neemuch ...	30·154	NE	5	81·5	52·1	45	...	0·01	−0·31
Indore	30·129	Calm	1	86·7	52·6	55	...	0·00	−0·61
Saugor........	30·114	NNW	3	81·7	57·1	47	...	0·00	−1·20
Jubbulpore..	30·123	SSE	1	81·4	43·4	63	...	0·00	−0·84
Hoshangabad........	30·148	Calm	0	83·7	53·3	81	...	0·00	−1·19
Khandwa ..	30·130	Calm	2	90·2	52·6	37	...	0·00	−0·86
Raipur........	30·079	NE	1	84·3	55·8	44	...	0·00	−0·86
Nagpur	30·090	N	4	89·2	58·2	48	...	0·00	−1·50
Amraoti	30·083	SE	3	90·2	65·3	38	...	0·00	−1·25
Akola	30·099	Calm	2	90·5	49·6	40	...	0·00	−1·60
Surat	30·017	NE	2	94·7	58·5	45	...	0·00	−0·18
Malegaon ..	30·115	W	2	91·9	50·5	37	...	0·01	−0·95
Bombay ...	30·034	E	7	87·5	70·0	60	...	0·00	−0·74
Poona	30·150	WNW	5	88·0	50·0	30	...	0·00	−1·55
Ahmednagar	30·134	W	2	86·9	49·4	38		0·00	...
Aurangabad	30·010	Calm	4	87·8	53·2	22	...	0·00	...
Sholapur......	30·038	SE	6	90·2	54·6	21	...	0·00	−1·73
Ratnagiri ..	30·011	Calm	4	91·4	63·9	46	...	0·00	−0·65
Belgaum......	30·032	ENE	15	85·3	56·9	27	...	0·00	−2·22
Goa	30·033	SE	7	89·0	66·8	72	...	0·00	...
Karwar	30·020	ENE	4	92·3	60·1	63	...	0·08	−2·64
Mangalore..	29·997	ESE	3	90·8	65·4	47	...	0·03	−3·41
Calicut........	30·001	E	5	87·7	65·5	65	...	0·11	−6·19
Cochin.........	30·008	NNE	M	90·0	69·2	60	...	1·90	−6·60
Bangalore ...	30·019	E	9	81·2	50·9	56	...	0·24	−3·84
Secunderabad.......	30·075	Calm	2	87·6	55·2	51	...	0·00	−2·02
Masulipatam	30·069	Calm	3	87·5	61·2	89	...	0·00	−8·05
Bellary	30·064	Calm	4	88·7	59·1	48	...	0·15	−2·12
Cuddapah ..	30·051	SSE	L	91·0	58·3	73	...	0·45	−5·39
Madras	30·057	NW	3	81·0	62·5	85	...	1·79	−16·38
Coimbatore	30·092	E	2	87·9	58·6	77	...	0·37	−1·46
Trichinopoly	30·049	Calm	4	88·0	62·9	77	...	1·75	−6·09
Negapatam .	30·004	NNE	18	81·5	69·9	60	...	11·88	−15·92
Colombo.....	29·950	N	13	87·0	75·5	81	...	12·83	−6·56
Aden	30·037	NE	20	81·3	73·4	82	...	0·00	−0·60

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the South. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in all districts; while the minimum is in defect in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon, Akola and Khandwa, and in excess elsewhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat and the lowest 46° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.

No rain has fallen at any station.

The weather is fine and settled everywhere.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, DEC. 27.

Wednesday's observations show that pressure has risen slightly to briskly in the Punjab and Upper Sind and has been steady or has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk along the hills in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Assam. A shallow depression in the Persian Gulf has given an inch of rain to Bushire, and is apparently advancing eastwards of Mimmarj and has had another light fall of snow and mergui in Tennasserim, which reports a light shower of rain. The temperature is normal or in defect in the Upper, Central and Lower Burma, Assam, Bangal, West Behar, and Madras Coasts. In Madras, Deccan and South India and remaining provinces the excess is largest and ranges from five to six degrees in Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Berar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th December, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches 30·010
Temperature of the Air ....degrees 78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 67·1
Dew Point............ 61·0
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·575
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 69·8
General Directions of wind* ......N, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles 160
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

STRIKE AT THE JACOB SASSOON MILLS.

THE operatives of the Jacob Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill, at Soupari Baugh Road, Parel, went on strike yesterday morning in consequence of a proposed reduction of two annas per rupee in their wages. It is one of the largest mills in Bombay and employs about five thousand hands every day. Instead of closing the mill for three days in a week, as has been suggested by the Mill Owners' Association, and agreed to by several mills, Mr. Sassoon proposed that his mill should be worked full time, but that in view of the rates now ruling in the Cotton Market, the wages of the employes should be reduced 12 1-2 per cent. or two annas in the rupee. A notice of this proposed reduction was given to the employes on the previous evening and as a result of it, when the mill was opened yesterday morning the operatives refused to work and declined to leave the premises. They collected in the compound as well as outside on the road, and the uproar created by them was so great that at one time it was feared that there would be a serious breach of the peace. The police were informed and Superintendent Roberts of the Divisional Police arrived quickly on the spot followed by several European police officers and native policemen. A body of armed and mounted police was also requisitioned from the central Police Office, under Superintendent Crummy. Mr. Hartley Kennedy Commissioner of Police, was also on the spot. This had a healthy effect on the crowd, who behaved in an orderly manner and their noisy uproars soon subsided. Their contention was that instead of cutting their wages, the mill should be closed for twelve days in a month. In this the employes said they had an object in view, viz., that during the time their mill was closed, they would find out some odd jobs or work as substitutes in some other mills. Later on Mr. Nathan, general superintendent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mills arrived and informed the employes that their views on the subject would be laid before Mr. Sassoon and that by Sunday next they would receive a definite reply as to what Mr. Sassoon proposed to do. The operatives consented to resume work, but as half of the day had elapsed, it was decided to close the mill for the whole day. The strikers then quietly walked away. It is expected that they would resume their work to-day.

THE TRANSVAAL FUND.

MESSRS. KING, KING AND CO., treasurers of the Bombay Branch of the Transvaal War Fund, have received the following letter from Sir Alfred Newton, Lord Mayor of London:—

"I have had the pleasure of receiving to-day your cheque for £2,312-14-9 as a first instalment of the amounts received in India by your branch firms at Bombay and Calcutta for the Transvaal War Fund and to which those firms themselves contributed so liberally. I shall be glad if you will convey to the subscribers my sincere thanks for their timely help and this interesting manifestation of sympathy in India with our work of ministering to the bereaved and other sufferers by a war which every one must deplore."

THE DISASTER AT NICHOLSON'S NEK.

A VISIT TO THE FATAL FIELD.

THE correspondent of the "Morning Leader" furnishes an interesting account of the disaster of Nicholson's Nek. He is the only journalist who has visited the fatal field so far, and he did so under the guidance of two Boers. Stepping upon the plateau near the white flag (he says) we immediately ran across a temporary hospital set up beneath a spreading tree. Those of our wounded who had not been discovered while the Boer doctors were on the field lay under the tree, recipients of first aid from our own medical officers. It is pleasing to be able to state—and wounded men I met confirmed the official acknowledgment which has been made—that the Dutch doctors, and the enemy generally, treated our wounded and prisoners with every possible consideration. In spite of their injuries the fellows under the tree were a cheery lot: they "chipped" one another, and were mercilessly "chipped" by a wounded Irishman, who, fighting with the Boers, managed to find his way wounded into the same field hospital where men of the Irish Fusiliers sat waiting the doolie bearers to carry them down the hill to the ambulance wagons below. This spreading tree was almost the only one worthy of the name on this barren plateau. Boulders and stones seemed to be its only other products. These had been collected by our fellows before the fight and quite a number of stone entrenchments were thrown up on the battlefields.

BOER COURTESY.

Strolling around were parties of armed Boers, some on horseback, some on foot. Many of them came up to have a chat, and as I look back upon the strange experiences of a journalist's life, I can think of few that were more impressive than this mid-day scene on what is, so far as I know, a nameless hill. For stretching away in front of us were our dead, lying just as they had fallen—not quite; the Boers had covered the poor fellows' faces with their helmets to keep the rays of that tropical sun from beating down on the already distorted features. And other Boers had taken off their boots—and turned them to their own uses. "It is not sacrilege, is it, sir?" queried one of the Boers apologetically when we called his attention to the absence of boots upon the feet of our dead. "I can tell you some of our fellows wanted them." I counted well over 30 bodies lying within a very small area. By the side of each man was a heap of expended ammunition, showing that he had not given in without firing a shot. By the side of each man, too, were the remnants of an unfinished meal. By the side of one poor fellow of the Irish Fusiliers I picked up several pages of a "Preparation for Confession." Most of the relics of this battlefied were so sad that I could not touch them, but as the Boer would say, it was "not sacrilege" when we divided those pages between Mr. Macpherson, a Catholic Boer who had joined us, and myself.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

Before I left the battlefield the Boers, according to their promise, took me over the position to explain exactly how our disaster occurred. They were the men who went up the hill and rendered our situation desperate. The hill, as I have explained, has three precipitous sides, and a gentle slope on the fourth. One of the steep fronts faced the left of the Boers supposed main position at a distance of something like two miles. Nearer the hill occupied by the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers were two lofty mounds, one to the right, the other to the left. These were in the possession of the enemy, who kept up a desultory fire against our men all the morning. The Boers say their marksmen were too far off to do any real damage. They had, however, a small party, who advanced by way of a path near a Kaffir kraal slightly to the north-west of the hill occupied by our men. It came on the scene at dawn. It knew that something had happened, because stampeded mules were met with during the night.

HEMMED IN ALL ROUND.

Well, this party, according to the Boer account as they gave it to me, waited until the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers were hotly engaged from the two hills and then crept up the slope, and our men were hemmed in and obliged to surrender. The party which delivered the direct attack numbered 240 men, and sustained a loss of four killed and 12 wounded. The enemy say that the men told off to resist his attack made the fatal blunder of indulging in volley firing. All the attackers had to do when the saw the preparations being made for a volley was to keep well behind the stones, that the moment the discharge was effected jump up and take careful aim at picked men. Of course the whole thing may not have been so easily done as the Boers declare. They challenge the statement that our fellows ran out of ammunition, and offered to show me piles of it with the thousand rifles they captured from prisoners and wounded. When Mr. Macpherson went out to-day (Nov. 1) he was told by other Boers that a strong Free State commando had taken part in the defeat of Colonel Carleton's column. As we were leaving the enemy's lines, within which the utmost courtesy was shown, the Boers told us that General Joubert had issued very severe injunctions against firing on the Red Cross—indeed, the punishment for this offence was death. Some Boer ought to have died that day for as the senior chaplain and myself, with a wounded Gloucester we gave a lift to, wended our way in the string of ambulances to Ladysmith a bullet whizzed across the road.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th December, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes
Turkey	24	4	21 a.m.	68	2
Teheran	27	1	4 p.m.	1	52
Suez	27	2	35 p.m.	0	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th December, 1899.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	4
" Karachi	...	24	...	1
" Madras......	..	16	...	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain H Plommer, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 17th December with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain J Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 16th December with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,464 tons, Captain W H Hill, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Toolsidas, Major Maxwell, Mr Abdoola bin Talo, Sister Clausor, Miss Vas, Mr Gibbs, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain F W Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 16th December with a cargo of timber and rice. During the voyage she experienced fine weather in the Bay of Bengal and strong gale in the Gulf of Manar with high sea.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 27.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co
Bongo	162				Portuguese Gun Boat
Chusan	2532	Street			P & O Co
Nizam	2011	Klit	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I M S
P Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin		I G T S
H M S Pomone		Simons	Dock		Royal Navy
Cragoswald	2085	Peran			A Montechoff
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Culna	1461	Hill			M M & Co
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Simla	1033	Bamber			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639	Baker			B & P S N Co
Urlana	3383	Plommer			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fry			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Horatio	2081	Croft	Antwerp	4-1	F Muir
B	Clan Macdonald .	3112	Harrison	Marseilles	8-1	F M & Co
C	Naderi	1163	Hansen	Singapore	28-12	B& I SNCo
F	H Castle	2359	Jackman	Liverpool	30-12	W&A G&Co
G	Ileafaee	73	Malony	Colombo		V Ebrahim
K	Stolzenfels	1933	Strueifing	Hamburg	30-12	G & Co
M	Fazilka	2498	Goss	Durban		M M & Co
N	Safari	892	Kley	Zanzibar	28-12	F Heyer
O	Wagner	2206	Gibson	London	5-1	Bombay Co
P	Nairung	2862	Bullock	Durban	30-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	30-12	Sphrd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	30-12	Do
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	28-12	Do
Kaveri	653	Ahmed	Bhownagar	28-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	R Rubattino .	3044	Saporite	Genoa	5-1	F Baldovino
2	Okhla	3136	Rickford	Rangoon	28-12	M M & Co
3	Imperator	2320	Morovich	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
4	Pekin	2522	Hayward	China		P & O Co
5	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	3-1	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	3017	Wheler	London	30-12	P & O Co
7	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Aden	6-1	P & O Co
9	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis	Hamburg	9-1	M M & Co
10	Clyde	2198	Denny			P & O Co
12	Muke Maru ..	3342	Kawamoru	Japan	28-12	N Y Kaisha
13	Kola	493	Robertson	Karachi	29-12	M M & Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
15	Sirsa		Kondall	Zanzibar		M M & Co
16	Bisagno	1509	Maganzun	China	1-1	F Balduino

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Lindula	2180	Steuart	Durban	30-12	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Urlana s	Plommer ...	Calcutta, Dec 17.
27	Okara s.	Fry	Rangoon, Dec 16.
	Chilka s	Hutchison ..	Moulmein, Dec 16.
	Gulf of Trindad s..	Duncanson ...	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Pachumba s	Skinner	Karachi, &c.
27	Mexican Prince s.	Prurice........	Port Said.

The steamer Culna, Captain Hill, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental for Aden.
" Ancona for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hornby Castle s—39 bales wool, R Amerchand; 31 bales wool, M Mooraj; 224 bales cotton fly, R Cursondas and Co; 40 bales wool, Govindjee Vulubdas; 38 bales wool, R Amerchand; 16 bales wool, Tiloomal Chimandas; 136 bales wool, Tokersey Shamjee.

FOR LONDON.

Wagner s—87 cwt chillies Goolamally Suchedin; 500 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 19 bales hides, Jan Mohomed Rehimtoola; 20 cwt fishmaws, Hassum Alloo Mahomed; 16 cwt stuffed Indian birds, 1 case Indian birds feathers, C Sorabjee; 2.0 cwt rosa oil, H S Galljee and Co; 250 cwt dry chillis, M Jaffer Joomabhoy and Co; 20 cwt rampatree, Ebram Passia and Co; 60 cwt gum, Govindjee Sojpal; 75 bales skins, and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co

Peninsular s—1001 cwt Myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 15 cwt deerhorns, GH Mohomed; 135 bales skins, and hides W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 3 bundles woollen carpets, Forbes Forbes and Co, 10 bales hides Allidina Joosub, 37 bales skins and hides Cassum Essa and Co; 80 cwt olibanum Damoder Keshawjee, 33 cwt olibanum, R Dossa and Co, 6 bales hides, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stalzenfels s—568 cwts gum, Meghjee Mooljee; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co, 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co, 2001 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwt. bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 2 1-4 cwt ivory, A Blascheck and Co; 3002 cwt crushed bones, 1014 cwt bonemeal, Glade and Co; 150 cwt gum, 1000 cwt myrabollams, 200 cwt ajmaseed, 2500 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Den of Airlie s 600 cwt gum, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 90 bales cotton fly, 10 bales twist waste, Maton Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Horatio s—200 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 200 bales hemp, Gordhandas Nathoo.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3,301 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Clan Macdonald s—700 cwt gingellyseed, 1,000 cwt linseed and 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 260 cwt old iron, D Jewraj.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—3,000 cwt bonemeal, Ahmed H Cassum; 2,012 cwt myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 1,003 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bacher.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hornby Castle s—4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR PHILLADELPHIA.

Hornby Castle s—3 bundles skins, Khan Bahadur Shaik Gulam Hassum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—9,997 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,909 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,306 cwt oil cake, Glades and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,002 cwt castorseed. A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1,656 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,200 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—16 cwt sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co; 30 cwt dry fish, 200 bales twist, 30 cwt angoor, 1 cwt jardaloo Tang Tack and Co; 52 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon 2 packages woollen piece goods, Abdool Satar Joosub; 27 cwt sharkfins, V Mooljee; 330 cwt wheat, 36 cwt dall, 4 cwt ooreed, 28 cwt peacock feathers, Suleman Carim Mohomed; 37 cwt olibanum, 110 lbs gold stone, P F Talati; 22 cwt sharkfins, H A Mahomed.

Muke Maru s—41 cwt olibanum, 56 cwt jardaloo, 14 cwt linseed and 11 cwt jardaloo seed, Quan Lun Koo.

Pekin s—00 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—90 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Pekin s—100 bales twist and 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—500 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co.

Muke Maru s—921 lbs indigo, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th December 1899.

1. There will be 10 inch R M L Gun drill in the Town Hall Compound and the Nesbit Road Headquarters to-day, at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th December 1899.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade this week.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) the 29th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
P. N. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

WORTH NOTICING
REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS
Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.
ELECTRO-PLATING
In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.
C. JOST & CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

AFTERNOON CONCERT
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY SANDHURST,
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT,
in aid of the Funds of the INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION,
Will be held at
THE TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD JANUARY, 1900, at 5-30 P. M.
By permission, His Excellency the Governor's Band will perform; and the following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly promised to help :—
Mrs. MACMILLAN, Mrs. CUPPAGE, Messrs. MUIR MACKENZIE and NICHOLSON, Dr. POLLEN, and Captain CUPPAGE.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNETDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

THE Christmas holidays continue to prevent business and everything remains "in statu quo" except that time passes and there is still no indication of rain. This is of course a matter of increasing gravity. For this reason we insert those parts of the Christmas day report which relate to weather prospects proper and to crop prospects.

Punjab—Ferozepore, bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

N.-W. Provinces.—Delhi, bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from too little rain. Agra, cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Cawnpore, Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Rajputana—Beawar, bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Berar—Amraoti, seasonable. Season will be short one, Khamgaon mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khandesh—Dhulia, bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Khandesh—Jalgaon, bright, no sign of rain; cold.

Broach—Broach, Moderate heat and cold. Cotton-picking over; winter crop not sown. Prospects gloomy.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar—Viramgam, bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar—Wadhwan, bright, no sign of rain. Dew-fall insufficient. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar—Dholera, no rain; weather clear. Seasonable and cold.

Sholapur.—Barsi, bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur.—Sholapur, bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Dharwar.—Hubli, bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Wheat doing badly. Kharif harvest in progress.

Madras.—Bellary, Cotton plants suffering from hot winds. Cotton, first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

The arrivals of produce in Bombay on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were as follows :—

Cotton	18,762	bales.
Wheat	126	cwts.
Linseed	1,489	,,
Rapeseed	1,901	,,
Gingelly Seed	57,375	,,
Poppy Seed	979	,,
Ground nuts	252	,,
Castor Seed	226	,,
Rice	226,050	,,
Grain	310	,,
Jowari	2,906	,,
Bajri	3,787	,,
Pulse	9,808	,,

The following shows the receipts of the various growths of Cotton to date as compared with the previous season :—

Growths.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st 1899	1898	October 1st 1899	1898
Khandeish	381,971	355,219	37,120	53,981
Barsee and Nugur	128,878	92,161	8,553	7,979
Berar	491,803	522,281	44,771	141,409
Total Oomras	1,012,652	979,661	90,444	203,369
Hingunghat	11,493	11,125	1,863	2,350
Dhollera	310,451	314,820	28,523	34,205
Broach	140,884	156,357	20,308	2,262
Compta & Dharwar	153,914	86,910	12,371	10,082
Westerns	16,713	23,846	564	5,123
Bengals	359,536	213,751	129,310	33,734
Sind	14,280	16,050	5,901	317
Persian	1,545	804	1,351	65
American	5,731	6,691	3,652	733
Egyptian	7,060	4,809	3,546	94
Other Sorts	862	417	843	3
Total	2,035,181	1,850,241	298,676	292,337
Cotton Waste, Fly and Droppings (from Europe)	...	...	5,688	...

We append a comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,17,000	3,61,000	3,68,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	66,000	162,000	1,15,000
,, ,, to Continent	83,000	1,24,000	1,63,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	37,08,000	54,49,000	52,04,000
,, ,, to U. K. ,,	9,43,000	1,966,000	1,673,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	14,43,000	18,39,000	18,65,000
,, Stock in the Ports	11,20,000	13,37,000	11,34,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	39,90,000	52,09,760	43,06,320
,, ,, ,, of Surats	35,000	63,520	41,130

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	7,03,000	1,256,180	7,70,490
,, London	2,000	4,000	5,000
American afloat	1,70,000	4,32,500	4,22,000
East Indian ,,	......	2,500	1,000
Total	8,75,000	16,95,180	11,98,490
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 10-32d.	3 3-32d.	3 7-32d.
,, Good Bhownugger	3 23-32d.	2 5-8d.	2 23-32d.
Difference	19-32d.	15-32d.	1-2d.

The European markets are closed for the holidays and the only report which we have to notice is the one from New York which gives four days' receipts at United States Ports as 83,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain as 15,000 bales. Exports to Continent and France as 40,000 bales. Mid-Uplands are quoted at 7 5 8 showing a rise of 1-16 over last quotations while futures are 12 and 13 higher. Locally, the Cotton market is firm and moderate business is reported. Exporters have brought 500 bales Bengal at 196 while the mills have only taken up 100 bales Coompta at 198. The official quotations are :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	185	179	173	Dec.-Jan.
Belatee	199	195	...	,,
Khandeish	...	197	...	...
Julgaon	...	198	...	...
Broach	...	...	207	Dec.-Jan.
,,	...	...	215-16	25th March.
Bhawnager	...	...	199	25th May.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	...	207	...

According to a London telegram Consols opened yesterday at 98 1-2 while the Government Rupee Paper was quoted at 63 1-2 being an advance of one per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, Interrupted South of Mozambique. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions :—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censors imposed at Manila (Pailippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General, London, announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign government or private persons to and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

State of communication :—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Communication between Mozambique and Lorenco Marques interrupted.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted,

This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 26.

10 p.m.	75·4

WEDNESDAY.—DECEMBER 27.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	84·3
6 p.m.	[illegible]

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTONE—December 20, at Marley Villa, Simla, the wife of Captain A A J Johnstone, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURT-HARRIS—December 16, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H Gould Smith, William Seymour Burt, Opium Department, to Amy Isabella, eldest daughter of James Charles Harris, Esq. of East Grinstead, Sussex.

WESTON-HINGLEY—December 20, at St Thomas's Church, Decca, by the Rev Arthur E Prankerd, Donald Weston, Indian Civil Service, to Ethel Linton, eldest daughter of Samuel Hingley, Esq. of Fairview, Cradley, Worcestershire.

DEATH.

JOYCE—December 20, at the Mission House, Jiaganj, Murshidabad, Margaret Haworth, dearly loved child of John and Lucy Joyce, aged 9 months and 24 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1899.

THE news from the seat of war is rather more interesting than has been the case during the past week, but the details given are insufficient to enable any definite opinion to be formed. Horse-sickness, which is so dreaded by the Boers and English alike, has already made its appearance in both camps. It is hoped also that the inconvenience which it will cause to the British cavalry may also extend to the Boers, and thus render them less mobile. Considering that the Boers have to face the disease every year their experience will probably enable them to save a greater proportion of animals attacked than the treatment prescribed by our Veterinary Department. The news of the capture of an American steamer laden with stores for the Boer Army and of six Marconi wireless telegraph instruments is a variation in the history of captures during the campaign, and it is indicative of active patrolling on our part. The fears of a rising of the Cape Dutch are somewhat discounted by the telegram to the "Times," which suggests that the number of insurrectionists has been exaggerated. There may be truth in the statement that fear and not loyalty prevent a general rising of the Dutch population, but it is unlikely the numbers who have joined their brethren in arms have been over-stated. The Dutch in arms are reckoned about 2,000, and it is said these are the same men who inflicted defeat upon General Gatacre. The course of events from the beginning confirms the opinion that the Boer strength has been under-estimated, and if their recent large reinforcements do not hail from Cape Colony it is difficult to understand what part of the earth they inhabit. Reuter informs us that an intermittent shelling has occurred at Modder River, but that the Boers' shells fell short. A few days ago we were told that the British camp was five miles from the nearest hill, and unless the enemy possess guns of great calibre their firing would seem perfectly useless. There is also news of General French's Cavalry Brigade at Arundel, from which place the force are carrying on harassing operations daily against the Boers. The latter are strongly posted and possess a big gun, but the despatch asserts that either of the Boer flanks could be readily turned and their retreat cut off, provided the cavalry were sufficiently strong and the horses fit. This suggested manœuvre appears to be determined on the condition of the horses, and as sickness is occurring among the animals it is a trifle sanguine to hope that General French will be able to carry it out at present. In Natal a sortie took place on Friday from Ladysmith, but neither its success or object are stated. Nothing is said about General Buller's movements, but it is reported that soon after he met with disaster a force returned towards the Tugela and shelled the Boer trenches with lyddite. In the course of the action the roadway bridge over the Tugela, which was left standing, was destroyed. One telegram states that General Buller ordered its demolition in order to create difficulties for the Boers to recross the river with their guns and wagons which were situated south of the Tugela, and another account says the bridge came to grief owing to a shell coming into contact with a mine.

MR. SANTO CRIMP's report on the water-supply of the city and island of Bombay is a compendium of valuable information on the sources of the supply and the defects in the purification and distribution, which for years past have been the cause of very serious injury to the public health. With the candour to be expected from an expert of his great experience and high reputation, Mr. Crimp acknowledges that his report but reiterates much that has been already placed before the Corporation by their executive engineers, by Mr. Tomlinson, and Mr. Fairlie Bruce—specialists in all that concerns water-supply—and others. But he did not consider it necessary to add that when information at first hand and well-considered suggestions for essential improvements were made by their own officers, the Corporation almost uniformly pigeonholed the suggestions, and when the plans elaborated with great care were submitted, they were referred to committees which, after spending six or twelve months in considering them, made alterations that deprived them of half or the whole of their efficacy. When matters get from bad to worse, and there is much public discontent finding expression in indignant protest, then the specialist brought out from England is the "Deus ex machina" who extricates the City Fathers from self-made difficulties, and there is at last a promise or a hope that his recommendations being approved will also be adopted; public opinion is appeased and things go on very much as before. It is nearly ten years since Mr. Baldwin Latham was employed to examine the drainage system which, carried out piecemeal and with sundry departures from original plans, was not giving satisfaction. Mr. Latham, after conscientious inquiry, reported that if the plans were completed according to the original design Bombay would have the best drainage system in the world. The sewers which were alleged to have been badly constructed, Mr. Latham pronounced to be of excellent form and well-made. He pointed out that the silting up of the main drain was due to the fact that the main artery being of course given a carrying capacity adapted to the needs of the whole city, there was not sufficient scour, while more than half the city was left unsewered—in accordance with a resolution—until it was seen how the system would work in a restricted area of the city. The defective distribution of the water-supply on which another English specialist has now reported, would have no existence if Mr. Tomlinson's plans, drawn up some seven or eight years ago, had been carried out in their integrity. They were sat upon by committee after committee, and so truncated and spoiled that, with a waste of water amounting to fifteen million gallons every twenty-four hours, the inhabitants of large areas in the city bitterly complain that the supply is wholly insufficient for their daily needs. To appease that bitter cry, and it may be assumed, to remove the cause of it, Mr. Santo Crimp has been entrusted with the task of reviewing the situation and supplying a remedy to what is amiss. An admirable report, lucid and informing, sets forth the exact state of things and points out what requires to be done.

There is one omission which is to be regretted, but it was inevitable, seeing that the subject was not included amongst those on which an opinion was sought. We refer to the part of the original Tansa project which contemplated a reservoir at such an elevation as to provide a continuous high level delivery sufficient to give water power available for the extinction of fires and for the working of lifts in public and private buildings. There is no novelty in such an application of water power for this and other purposes in large cities. Nearly every large building in Rome has a lift operated by a high level water-supply, and the same is the case in Geneva where this economical motive power is turned also to many industrial uses. It was certainly in contemplation to construct a reservoir at Ghat Cooper, or other convenient point, which would conserve as much as possible of the power given by the elevation of the Tansa dam, subject of course to the loss of power entailed by the use of masonry ducts to convey the water across level ground a considerable part of the way. As Mr. Santo Crimp's report insists, and rightly, on the necessity of providing "balancing reservoirs" to receive the water and deliver it to the distributing mains, the feasibility of utilising any new balancing main for the purpose just specified, is well worth consideration. In this connection it is to be noted that the Report attaches great importance to the increase of the supply of water from Tansa, and points out that the empounding area can be greatly increased by raising the dam another fifteen feet. The masonry conduits convey or could convey forty million gallons of water to the city daily; but the iron syphon mains crossing valleys can only convey twenty-one millions. Half the available supply from this source, the best as well as the largest, at the disposal of the city is not utilised. There are four artificial lakes, the first in order of construction being Vehar which was completed in 1860. The gathering ground is 2,500 acres; it has three dams, the lowest draw-off being 232·5 feet above the Town Hall datum line. When the lake is full it contains 8,800 million gallons. Though a great boon to the city forty years ago, delivering it from many diseases contracted from the foul wells then in use, it was manifestly unequal to the growing wants of a large city. To supplement the inadequate supply, Tulsi Lake—the Tulsi tea-cup—was completed in the late seventies. With a gathering ground of only 1,385 acres, and a capacity when full, of 2,306 million gallons—holding at the present hour 600 million gallons—no permanent relief could be looked for from that. The Tansa Scheme was worked out with great care by Mr., now Sir Charles, Ollivant to provide the city with an ample supply for the present and future generations. The gathering ground of 33,600 acres exceeds that of all the rest—including Pawai, to be referred to presently—over sixfold. Its capacity when full is 18,600 million gallons, and at the present time it has an available supply of fifteen million gallons. Before this magnificent lake was completed, Pawai, with a gathering ground of only 1,275 acres, was created in 1891, to tide over an expected water famine. It was, as the report says, an emergency lake, to serve a temporary purpose. The lake is too shallow to supply good drinking water; it will probably be used for industrial purposes. The Tansa water is, or was, of such excellent quality, that no filtration is required. But for some time past there have been suspected particles of vegetable matter in the water, the increase of which will make filtration necessary. It is unquestionable that during these last few months nearly all the water distributed in Bombay was highly contaminated with decaying vegetable matter, and was often as offensive to the smell as polluted of ditch-water. One reason for this, is made clear in the Report :—"I was much concerned," says Mr. Crimp, "on observing the immense amount of vegetation growing in the water at the northern portion of the Vehar Lake, where the water is comparatively shallow." An equally responsible eye-witness describes the fringe of Tulsi as resembling a lagoon; there is as much vegetation as water, and much of it is decaying.

Only a portion of the water delivered in Bombay is filtered. It is necessary to add that the gathering grounds of the different lakes have not been cleared of vegetation as frequently recommended in the reports of the Health Officer. Part of the gathering ground of Tansa Lake is occupied by villagers with their cattle and dogs. The drainage of that village is into the lake. The Tulsi water is discharged into the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and is in part filtered. Says the Report :—"Before the water received at Malabar Hill is filtered, it is passed through a settling tank, which permits of some of the suspended matters to settle, thus relieving the filters of part of the work, but settling tanks are not to be commended, because the organic matters thus intercepted become decomposed and might deteriorate the quality of the water. The settled water is then in part passed through the filters, and is received in distributing reservoirs and passes finally into the supply mains." Mr. Crimp will not take any one by surprise when he pronounces fifteen millions out of the thirty-five million gallons of water delivered in the Island as preventible waste. We have long been familiar with that fact, and also have had it fully brought home to us that with an enormous quantity of water wasted daily, large numbers of the inhabitants were suffering serious inconvenience from an insufficient supply for domestic purposes. The waste is nearly all due to "leaking taps and services" supplemented by gross carelessness on the part of the population at large, who have been, as Mr. Crimp says, educated to waste and not to economise water. He proposes as the true remedy a constant supply, sound taps, and thorough supervision. By such means waste has been got rid of in English towns, and it is assumed that similar means will be equally efficacious in Bombay. We wish we could share this confidence. Misplaced ingenuity on the one side and ineffective supervision on the other have only too frequently rendered the best of plans inoperative. Still something must be done, and it would be well to try what has succeeded elsewhere. The report further recommends an additional main from Vehar, the conveyance of the Tansa water to Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs, and the eventual duplication of the Tansa mains. Steel is recommended for mains carried on the surface of the ground as stronger and more economical than cast-iron. The 4,000 feet deficiency in the area of the filtration beds at Malabar Hill should be made good; those at Bhandarwada are ample. Mr. Crimp recommends that a definite and comprehensive policy for the future development of the water-supply should be laid down once for all, and the piece-meal and haphazard measures for dealing with the needs of different parts of the city as they arise abandoned as wanting in economy and efficiency. It is to be sincerely hoped that the recommendations set forth in the report will be turned to immediate practical account.

THE agricultural prospects in the affected parts of India do not improve, and even in the more fortunate areas the absence of rain is becoming a serious matter. In Bombay, Madras and Bengal Presidencies there was a fall in a few districts, but the amount of rain was very trivial and not all commensurate with the needs of the localities which were lucky enough to secure these few showers. In Bombay the standing late crops are withering in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak, but the prospect where the land is irrigated is fair. Fodder continues to grow scantier and prices are still high. Water-supplies in Madras are generally deficient, and the crops everywhere need rain. The people, however, are not in the deplorable condition which surrounds the inhabitants of this Presidency, as they have had the benefit of good rains during the north-east monsoon. If pasturage is decreasing fodder is generally available and the condition of cattle is normal. The same remark applies to the cattle in Bengal, where the spring crops are in good condition. The only part of that Presidency, where anxiety prevails is in Chota Nagpur, and rain is urgently required there. In parts of the North-Western Provinces the crops, although on the whole is good, are beginning to show signs of injury from drought, and germination has not been good in Garhwal. The area comprising the Punjab is in a prosperous condition, where the land can be cultivated by irrigation, but on land dependent upon the rainfall sowings are totally retarded. Insects are damaging the rape crop in Ferozepore, and cattle are overworked, out of condition and even starving, especially in Shapur, Jhelum, and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of the people in the Central Provinces is going from bad to worse, and relief measures are still being extended. The numbers on relief increase by thousands every week. The water-supply is running very short, especially in the Satpura and Waingunga districts, and in the northern districts it is also beginning to be felt. The condition of the crops in Hyderabad continues to cause grave anxiety. The total rainfall since January only amounts to eleven and a-half inches, and it is not surprising to read that the water-supply is very deficient. In Rajputana fodder is very scarce, and except bullocks at the wells, surviving cattle are in a very emaciated condition. The number on relief increase, and fourteen deaths from starvation are reported from Shahpura and Bundi.

ON his return from Calcutta, his Excellency the Governor will alight at the Byculla station, and not at the Victoria Terminus, as had been previously announced.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, in company of the Deputy Adjutant-General and the Assistant Military Secretary, will arrive from Poona at the Victoria Terminus Station, at 7 p.m. (local time), on Tuesday, the 2nd January next. The arrival of the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the 3rd idem, to announce the arrival of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

LIEUTENANT ECCLES, Adjutant of the Calcutta Light Horse, rejoins his regiment, the 16th Lancers, in order to accompany them to the Cape.

THE small expedition under Colonel Molesworth, which is operating on the Assam frontier, has made good progress and has probably reached the heart of the Mishmi country by this time.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of General Elles, Commanding the Peshawar District, as Officiating Adjutant-General, vice Sir William Nicholson, proceeding on field service.

MUNSHI ALI NAWAZ KHAN, Deputy Collector, Fatehpur, has been committed for trial at the Sessions on a charge of corruption. The case was heard before S. R. Daniels, at Fatehpur, a few days ago. Mr. W. Colvin, barrister-at-law, appearing for the defence and Mr. W. Wallach, barrister-at-law, for the prosecution.

A CONFERENCE of representatives of the chief banks in India will be held in Calcutta within the next few days to discuss the question of the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks and the establishment of a State bank for India. The conference will be held at the instance of Mr. Clinton Dawkins, the Finance Member, and Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the Director-General of Statistics, will also attend.

CAPTAIN GURDON's party of transfrontier Chiefs, which includes the young Mehtar of Chitral, is now in Calcutta. It numbers some fifty in all, and the Chiefs have already been much impressed by what they have seen of India.

THE traffic returns of the East Indian Railway continue to show a marked increase on last year's figures, and if the present rate of progress is maintained to the end of the year, the figure of improvement for the six months from July 1st 1899 will be close on forty lakhs of rupees.

IT is only now with the publication of the official figures that we get a true idea of the destruction of life and property caused by the cyclone of September in the Bhagulpur Division. No less than 1,643 lives were lost, many families wholly disappeared, and in some cases entire hamlets left not a trace behind. When the flood reached the plains the advancing wall of waters was plainly seen, but there was no place of refuge in that treeless level, and 762 persons perished there. No less than 25,555 huts were destroyed and 13,705 cattle and goats drowned, but the water passed away so rapidly that the crops were saved. It is worth noting only Rs. 1,350 were expended in charity in the Sonthal Parganas, and Rs. 549 in Bhagalpur. "The people," says the Government Resolution, "in a spirit of sturdy independence, singular and honourable, refused eleemosynary help, save for the immediate needs of the moment, and preferred to obtain assistance in the shape of interest bearing loans. The villagers, whose crops were destroyed and whose fields were covered with sand declining the proferred alms turned to sow the sand with castor oil and linseed. The cheerfulness with which the calamity has been borne, and the courage with which the future is being faced, are worthy of the greatest admiration." In all Rs. 5,982 were advanced under the Agricultural Loans Act in the Sonthal Parganas, and Rs. 11,060 in Bhagalpur, probably the smallest sum ever disbursed on the occasion of a disaster of this magnitude. The Commissioner is satisfied that enough has been done, but his view is not entirely shared by the Lieutenant-Governor, who finds it difficult to believe that few plough cattle were lost in the rice-cropped valley of the Bhagalpur District. The Commissioner says that no charity could have covered the whole of the losses. "No charity ever does," replies the Lieutenant-Governor, but at the same time he thinks that more general charity, after the precedent of the Famine Fund, in presenting plough bullocks to the poorer cultivators, would have been deeply appreciated and most useful. The Collector has therefore been instructed to revisit the tract and to institute careful inquiries, an obviously praiseworthy precaution.

THE revised Urdu New Testament in the Roman character, which has been printed in England, will, it is hoped, be published in India by the end of January. The Persian-Urdu edition will appear somewhat later, as it has to be carried through the press at Lahore by the Rev. H. C. Weitbrecht (Chief Reviser) on his return to India next month. A limited number of both editions will be printed with broad margins, on paper suitable for MS. notes. Arrangements are also being made to bind up (when desired) the revised New Testament, in either character, with the unrevised Old Testament. Those who wish to have such copies are requested to register their names, as soon as possible, at the Bible Society's Depository, either at Lahore or Allahabad.

THE Bengali delegates to the National Congress, which is to hold its annual meeting at Lucknow, have apparently taken alarm at the prospect before them. There is plague still, officially, at Calcutta, and travellers from that city are subject to certain examinations when they reach up-country stations. Moreover, the delegates are to go "under canvas" at Lucknow—a precautionary measure in order to prevent the possibility of their carrying infection into the densely populated capital of Oudh. So it has come to pass that the Indian Association have addressed the Reception Committee, pointing out that the restrictions may be disagreeable and apparently hinting that life in tents may be extremely uncomfortable. The Lucknow Committee have risen to the occasion, as the following telegram will show :—"Alarm needless. Accommodation in airtight double-fly Kabul tents, with warm bedding and fire-places. The disinfection is a harmless process, easy and short. Underclothing is only soaked in dilute carbolic. Warm clothes are exposed to the sun. Every consideration will be shown by the medical authorities for the feelings and convenience of those attending. Come strong with friends, positively." The hermitically sealed orator is a new introduction even in Congress politics.

THERE was a very creditable scientific exhibition at the Royal Albert Institute at Windsor, on Dec. 7th. To make the science topical, a Maxim gun and two men of the Berkshire Regiment were prominent features. On the peaceful side were Tesla's experiments with alternating electrical currents, lantern slides shown stereoscopically, and various natural history specimens.

THE Bishop of London on December 7th, re-opened the parish church of Stepney, which once stood on a heath to which Londoners resorted for sports, and it was marvellous to see the church packed in the middle of the day by the working classes. Two former rectors, Prebendary Kitto and Canon Hoskyns, were present, and the latter preached at night to an overflowing congregation.

MR. JOSEPH ARCH, M.P., the veteran member for North-West Norfolk, is again indisposed at his cottage at Barford, Warwickshire. Owing to this his marriage, which was to have taken place on Dec. 7th, has again had to be postponed.

MR. HUNT, a hairdresser at Pretoria, has arrived in England, and has given some interesting items to his leading trade organ. "Kruger," he says, "like the rest of the Boers, is very careless about his toilet. He has never yet visited a hairdresser; he sets his own razor, and shaves himself, and Betty (Mrs. Kruger) cuts his hair. Nevertheless, he is a practical man, and has his good and bad points. The trade in Pretoria was kept very busy for about ten days giving the burghers a commando hair-cut—No. 1 clipper all over. Many are of British nationality, but have taken the Transvaal oath of allegiance, they little thinking at the time they would have to face their own country in the field; and very bitter they are against it, and many, I heard say, would desert if a possible chance occurred."

ADDRESSING the Limerick Diocesan Synod, the newly elected Bishop, (Dr. Bunbury) congratulated the laity that since the Church of Ireland was disestablished her gains had outweighed her losses. The co-operation of the laity, he said, had proved her safety, and he could not help stating that he and others thought, with experience of the lay element in their midst, that the unhappy disquietude existing in the sister Church of England would never have become so acute as it was now had she enjoyed the advantage of lay co-operation to the same extent as the Church enjoyed in Ireland.

CAPITALISTS and shipowners in the City are discussing a project for the establishment of a system of rapid communication with Australia and New Zealand via Mexico. It is urged that Mexico offers the shortest and most direct route to the colonies, and is not very much less advantageous for communication with China and Japan than the lines via Vancouver and San Francisco. The overland journey begins at Vera Cruz on the Atlantic side, and, ending at Acapulco on the Pacific, would be about 500 miles. The Fiji Islands are in direct line between Acapulco and Sydney, and the steamers would naturally make these an important place of call.

MR. SYDNEY OLIVIER, C.M.G., of the Colonial Office, and late secretary of the West India Royal Commission, has been specially selected by Mr. Chamberlain for service in Jamaica in connection with various measures recommended by or arising out of Sir D. Barbour's recent report on the finances of the colony. Mr. Olivier, who leaves for Jamaica in January next, will on arrival take over the duties of Colonial Secretary. Mr. Olivier is a member of the Fabian Society, and was for four years its secretary. He is author of several of the Fabian tracks and essays, and also of a play entitled "A Freedom in Fetters."

IN the "Anecdotal Sport" that he is contributing to "Baily's Magazine," "Thormanby" this month tells a story on the subject of bagpipes. Captain John White, who was looked upon as the best horseman of his day, he says, was particularly conscientious in his efforts to keep down his weight, and on one occasion, having to get off 10lb. in order to ride a horse at Heaton Park Races, he went off on a tremendous sweating walk, and put on the pace so fiercely that he found himself dead-beat whilst he was yet some miles from Lord Wilton's house, where he was staying as a guest. How to drag his weary limbs all that way he knew not, till, by good luck, he fell in with a Scottish piper, whom he promptly engaged to cheer him up. So invigorating were the strains of the bagpipes that the captain "bucked up," and marched gaily up the avenue, with the piper in front, as fresh as a daisy, to the great amusement of the house-party, who were watching his march from the drawing-room.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

CAPTURE OF BOER STORES AT SEA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 26, 8-55 P.M.

On Friday a force of the Ladysmith garrison made a sortie towards the south. Heavy fighting occurred, which resulted in nine men being killed and fifteen wounded. No details of the engagement are given. Several officers were wounded.

One of the cruisers attached to the Cape Colony squadron has made an important capture. An American steamer on being searched was found to be laden with Boer stores. She was at once ordered to steam to Port Elizabeth, where she has arrived in charge of the cruiser.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MARCONI SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHING.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

Communication between Modder River and DeAar seventy miles distant, has been established with the Marconi system of telegraphing and is working perfectly.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF COLENSO.

Reuter wiring from Chievely on the 21st instant, says the Boer positions were again shelled with lyddite shells to-day.

The "Times" in a telegram from Chievely says that our shells probably struck a Boer mine on the Colenso bridge and hence the destruction of the roadway.

BOERS AND BRITISH SHELLING AT MODDER RIVER.

Reuter telegraphing from Modder River on the 21st inst. states that there was intermittent shelling by both the Boers and British on that day, but all the Boer shells fell short.

THE REBELLION OF THE DUTCH.

A *Times'* telegram from Sterkstroom states that not loyalty but fear prevents a general rising of the Dutch population against the British rule.

The late British reverses have encouraged many waverers to join the Boers, although their numbers have been exaggerated.

Nevertheless, the Free Staters and the Transvaalers are bitterly disappointed at the small number of Colonials who are joining them.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.

The "Times" states that Lord Roberts has specially obtained the consent of the authorities to employ the 16th (Queen's) Lancers from India in South Africa.

A QUEEN'S SURGEON GOING TO THE CAPE.

Sir William Stokes, Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen in Ireland, has been appointed Consulting Surgeon at the Cape.

A TREAT BY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen gave a Christmas treat at Windsor to the wives and families of the Guards who are serving in South Africa.

LORD STANLEY.

Lord Stanley joins Lord Roberts' Staff at the Cape.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Gibraltar.

WIDESPREAD SEDITION IN CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

Evidence is daily accumulating of a widespread spirit of sedition in Cape Colony and which implicates three members of the Cape Parliament.

SKIRMISH AT LADYSMITH.

A War Office despatch, dated Pietermaritzburg, the 24th inst., states that in a sortie from Ladysmith Colonel Fawcett, of the 5th Lancers, has been severely wounded.

Major King, Captain Mathen, Captain Oakes and Lieut. Hulse, the Adjutant, all of the 5th Lancers, have been slightly wounded.

Nine men were killed and ten men wounded.

The list of casualties among the men shows that they were mostly among the Gloucesters.

No details are given of the engagement as to where or how it occurred.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The Dilwara with the 2nd Battalion Lancasters arrived at Capetown yesterday. The Avondale with the 2nd Battalion of the Middlesex and the Tantallon Castle with the siege train arrived to-day.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE AT ARUNDEL.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 27.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* cables, London, December 27 :—Arundel, 20th December.—The force here, composed mostly of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, has successfully checkmated a much larger force of Boers about Colesberg. The military situation generally demands a large increase of Cavalry. The Mounted Infantry require time to train, and are not yet sufficiently mobile. Experience shows that the Boers greatly dread Cavalry and Horse Artillery. The Boer positions are naturally strong and are entrenched. Their big gun if assailed would involve terrible losses, but either flank could readily be turned, and their retreat cut off, provided Cavalry were sufficiently numerous and the horses fit. The Boers must then attack the British in position to clear their communications or disperse. Loyal Boers report that the enemy gained few recruits in the neighbourhood. Our Cavalry daily harass the enemy.

Modder River, December 20.—Six Marconi wireless telegraph instruments intended for the Boers were captured at Capetown. Experiments made with them at the Orange River proved highly successful, communication with DeAar, seventy miles off, being perfect. Cronje's assumption of absolute command of the Transvaalers and Free Staters is deeply resented, many of the latter alleging that the Free State Commandant, Delarey, conceived the strategic operations which Cronje executed with the aid of sjambokh, The notebook of the Skandinavian captured at Magersfontein indicated that the last men were being commandeered.

Capetown, 21st December—Commandant de Meillon was recaptured in a house in the suburbs the same evening.

Nauwpoort, 19th December.—During a skirmish yesterday morning at Norval's Point the bridge was blown up.

Sterkstroom, 20th December.—The wounded at Stormberg who were taken prisoners are progressing favourably and the majority have already been sent up-country.

Cradock, 19th December.—The following are estimated numbers of the disloyal Colonials joining the enemy : Aliwal and Jamestown 550, Barkly East and Lady Grey 500, Dordrech 400, Burghersdrop 400. These were engaged against General Gatacre at Stormberg. Other districts, especially Graafreinet and Tarkastad and Cradock, would join if a lead were given.

CAVALRY REMOUNTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

The horses to be despatched to South Africa, along with the 16th Lancers, will be drawn mostly from the Madras Cavalry Regiments and partly from the Siladar Cavalry horses.

JOCKEY KILLED AT CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

Pugh, the jockey, who rode Mesemate in the Pavilion Stakes yesterday, and who was thrown when his horse bored into the rails, has succumbed to his injuries.

MILITARY NOTES.

Second-Lieutenant F. G. Mellis, from 30th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer, 15th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant J. B. Ridell, from 26th Eastern Division P.A., Bombay, is posted to the 32nd Field Battery, Jhansi ; and Lieutenant Hambro, from 41st Southern Division, Portsmouth, is posted to 52nd Field Battery, Jubbulpore.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The expenditure of the Calcutta Port Trust last year exceeded the income by three lakhs, a profit of five lakhs being made on jetties and a loss of thirteen lakhs on the docks.

THE NIZAM'S SPEECH AT THE VICEROY'S DINNER.

The following is the text of H.H. the Nizam's speech at the Viceroy's dinner held on Tuesday :—"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I rise to thank his Excellency for the very kind manner in which you have proposed my health. There was such a ring of sincere friendship in the very first letter I received from his Excellency, that it made me long for the pleasure of forming your personal acquaintance, as soon as possible. I was, therefore, only too glad to accept your kind invitation when your Lordship next wrote to me. I need hardly add that my first impressions received from letters have been more than confirmed after coming to Calcutta. I think I cannot have hereditary title better than history has conferred upon me. I am exceedingly proud to be called "Her Majesty's Faithful Ally." My friendship consists of three things—my purse, my army, and my own sword. I am ever ready to place them all at your Excellency's disposal whenever you require them for the defence of her Majesty's Empire. May she live long to be a continued blessing to India."

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth session of the Mahomedan Conference, held this year in Calcutta, was more largely attended than any of its predecessors. The session lasted for three days, and the gathering was held under the spacious pavilion grounds of the Calcutta residence of the Maharaja Mohindra Chundra Nundy, of Cossim Bazaar, 302, Upper Circular Road. Delegates came from every part of India and the day's gathering must have numbered, if indeed it did not exceed, one thousand.

A MASONIC DIVINE SERVICE.

In accordance with the wishes of a large number of members of the Calcutta Lodges, the District Grand Lodge of Bengal decided to make arrangements for holding a divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral on St. John's day. Worshipful Brother Lord Welldon, Bishop of Calcutta, having consented to preach, offered the temporary use of his palace as the place of the meeting. Over three hundred brethren responded to the invitations issued to several Lodges and assembled at the Bishop's palace to-day, under the banners of their respective Lodges.

A WEDDING AT POONA.

POONA, DECEMBER 17.

A wedding took place in St. Mary's Church this morning. Mr. James Biddle, District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, was married to Miss Mabel Welch, daughter of Colonel Welch, late Commandant, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, who retired last month. As Colonel and Mrs. Welch left Poona for England during last month, the wedding took place at the house of Mr. McIver, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. Shortly before eleven the gathering assembled. The Church was decorated. The bridegroom, accompanied by his best man Captain Jackson, I. M. S., arrived shortly afterwards ; and the bride, accompanied by Colonel Bell, who gave her away, looked most charming. The Rev. M. Sellar, performed the ceremony. Afterwards the party went to Mr. and Mrs. McIver's bungalow, where a reception was held. Colonel Bell proposed the health of the newly-married couple to which Mr. Biddle replied.

SPORTS AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, DEC. 24.

Karachi has been quite *en fete*. Thursday and Friday afternoons were taken up with the annual athletic sports of the P. W. O. West Yorkshire Regiment. Twenty-nine events filled the card, including foot, hurdle, obstacle, veteran officers (handicap, 1 yard for every year over 6 years' service), sack, three-legged and donkey races, besides various other competitions. Some events were open to the garrison, and one to native troops. F Company (Captain Stephen) won the Cup for the greatest number of wins in the meeting. The best costume in the donkey race was won by a man in New South Wales Lancer costume. The tug-of-war was hotly contested, and fell to H Company (Captain O'Donnell). The officers were "at home" on both days to all society, The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Grant Dalton. and the meeting closed with cheers for the Commanding Officer, Mrs. Grant Dalton, and General Brownrigg.

On Saturday afternoon the Karachi Artillery Volunteers had a gigantic Christmas tree "fete" and an excellent performance, an adaptation full of local colour and hits of "Bombastes Furioso" being given as a final.—*Pioneer*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 26.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia arrived here from Bombay day before yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 27.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Tientsin (extra) arrived here from Japan yesterday morning.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Naukin (extra) [illegible] here from Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay to Japan, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 27th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Vindobona, from Japan, sailed from Penang for Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.

A SERIOUS subsidence has occurred at Saw Mill Pit Ince Wigan belonging to Mr. Gidlow Jackson, the shaft gave way and the whole headgear fell into the chasm, whilst there was an inrush of water from an old canal. The mine has been in disuse some time.

FIFTEENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 27.

THE fifteenth Indian National Congress opened to-day. A large number of delegates from different parts of India were present and the mandap was crowded :—

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The address of welcome given by the Chairman of the Reception Committee is as follows :—

Brother-Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—With sentiments of the deepest respect and affection, I beg to offer you all, on behalf of the Reception Committee, most cordial greetings. It is indeed an honor to me that my colleagues of the Reception Committee should have deemed me worthy to be their representative on this important occasion to receive and welcome on their behalf so many distinguished representatives of the various communities inhabiting this great Empire. It was a cherished dream of my life, gentlemen, to be able at least once this side the grave to offer you all who come here from your distant homes, for purposes of deliberating on questions of national well-being that earnest and enthusiastic welcome which I can hardly venture to convey to you in words, for no words can adequately express what I feel on the present occasion. Throughout this year I have been in such a precarious state of health, suffering from a malady which at times seemed serious, that I was not quite sure if I should be spared to have the proud privilege of meeting you here to-day, but I thank God that the happy day which I have been looking forward to with so much eager joy and expectation has come when in my own behalf and that of my colleagues I am able to offer you a warm and cordial welcome. But while welcoming you, gentlemen, to Lucknow, the capital Oudh—the witness of a glorious past and consecrated by immortal memories—I am painfully reminded of the backwardness of this province in education and material prosperity which are the distinguishing features of some of the more fortunate provinces of this great country. Here unhappily you will find wealth and public spirit generally divorced from each other : the rich in spirit are as a rule poor in means, while from those who possess wealth and position, the inscrutable wisdom of Providence seems to have withheld the luxury of doing good. The preparations, therefore, which we have been able to make for this Fifteenth Session of the National Congress, though by no means worthy of this great occasion or of you, our honoured guests, are yet the outcome of the sincere support and sympathy of thousands of those men, who, if they are not Darbaris and title-holders, possess at least this indefeasible title to our regard that they are as true and patriotic supporters of

THE NATIONAL CAUSE

as any that breathes in this ancient and historic land. I should speak in a very apologetic, nay, a humiliating tone if I were referring only to the visible aspect of our arrangements ; but when in its invisible aspect I find it to be the result of the help and co-operation of those of whose weakness and helplessness I am not an inexact image, I cannot help feeling the consolation that if our arrangements are wanting in pomp and show, we are at least in a position to say that the Congress which has met here to-day is emphatically the—People's Congress. And I am sure you too, Brother Delegates, will be gratified to find that quiet, and simple, and humble as is the reception which on behalf of the teeming populations of the United Provinces I offer to you, it is the people's reception. If our arrangements are imperfect and quite inadequate to meet your wants and comforts as we are painfully concious they are, it is not due to any want of care or exertion on our part. Indeed, gentlemen, it was not without some misgiving that we entered upon the work of preparing ourselves for the most agreeable duty of welcoming you here. There were, we knew, obstacles to be surmounted, local authorities to be conciliated and compromises to be reluctantly accepted before, gentlemen, we could secure sites for the Congress meeting or for the accommodation of delegates. But these are now old stories, and I have no inclination to dwell on them. Many of you I am sure, have read all about the episode in the newspapers, and how eventually we were able to obtain the tract of land on which our pavilion stands. The unfortunate, though under the circumstances, unavoidable part of the business has been that we have failed to make arrangements for locating you all together. Some in consequence have had to be accommodated in the segregation camp, while the rest have had to be scattered in different quarters and localities in the wide city to make the best of residences, good, bad and indifferent, that we have been able to provide for them. But contend as we have had to with so many obstacles, some of them quite unlooked for, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without inviting your attention to the good-will and courtesy invariably shewn by

THE RULER OF THIS PROVINCE

in reference to any and every representation made by our Committee to His Honor. It is to his kindly interposition, gentlemen, that we owe this site—the very best in this city—upon which our pandal stands. I hope therefore that I may be permitted on behalf of this whole assembly to offer Sir Antony MacDonnell our humble and respectful thanks. Gentlemen, I have just had occasion to allude to our drawbacks. You may probably have read in the papers that a knot of about 50 Mahomedan gentlemen given out as influential Mahomedan residents of the city sometime ago memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor through the Commissioner of Lucknow, to prohibit the Congress from meeting here. The chief ground for this patriotic request was that delegates from the Deccan would come laden with plague germs, and would thus seriously endanger the health of the city. These gentlemen very conveniently forgot their own attitude towards the plague restrictions when they were first imposed upon this province. The objection of these gentlemen, however, did not seem convincing enough to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor who quietly rejected the memorial, because he desired to place no unnecessary impediment in the way of the discussion of public questions in a temperate and loyal spirit. As if this rebuff was not enough for our Anti-Congress lights, they answered it by holding on the 3rd of this month what, we were informed with a flourish of trumpets, was going to be a portentous demonstration as they had succeeded in catching a K. C. I. E. from the ranks of the Oudh Taluqdars to preside at their meeting. The great demonstration has come and gone without doing any sensible damage to the Congress cause, while the presence of about 300 Mahomedan delegates from Lucknow alone clearly indicates that for the Anti-Congress, in these provinces at least, the hour is not yet ripe and the men are not yet come ! I have no inclination to take you into the depths and mazes of motives which now and again give rise to this sort of opposition. A more lucid explanation of the phenomenon cannot be found than in the pregnant words of Sir Charles Dilke : "The official class themselves admit that many of the

NATIVES WHO ATTACK THE CONGRESS

do so to ingratiate themselves with their British rulers and to push their claims for decorations." That being the case I do not think we need take much notice of the showy doings of our friends of the opposition. In our province—and specially in this city—the relations existing between Hindus and Mahomedans are so cordial—for generations past both have lived together so peacefully and amicably that I am confident that no amount of the preaching of the Gospel of division and discord can ever ruffle these happy relations. Our alliance is perhaps even stronger to-day than ever ; for both of us—Hindus and Mahomedans—have met to-day under the stress of common interests and determined to arrive at a common goal. Gentlemen, Congress principles based as they are upon the solid foundations of loyalty and patriotism—upon a firm attachment to the British Crown and an unshakable resolve to raise the social and political status of our country—are safe from any oppositions which may be offered to them. The spirit of the age is with them ; the genius of the British Empire is on their side ; they represent the forces which have built up modern civilisation. No hostile forces can arrest the march of the Congress movement. It has lighted its beacon on a high rock, against which the waves of opposition will beat in vain. But opposition, whatever may be its character or force, proves one thing if it proves anything at all, namely, that the cause or the principle against which it is directed, is quietly making headway in some quarter, inspite of, or perhaps because of, the opposition. I need not therefore be at the pains to expose the sham and hollow character of the meeting I have been speaking of, the pretension of its promoters to be the sole and only representatives of the people of Lucknow, like the proverbial three Tailors of the Tooley Street, is falsified as I have already remarked by the very presence in this pandal of so many respectable Mahomedan friends some of whom are the descendants of the old royal and noble families of Oudh, not only from this city alone but from different parts of India. The

OPPOSITION TO THE CONGRESS

in India, gentlemen, has always been, of a singularly shy and bashful character. If our opponents object to any of our proposals, why don't they come in our midst and state their differences ? We welcome diversity of views ; we accept the sage's words that among many counsellors there is wisdom. Free discussion is the "raison d'etre" of the Congress movement. Gentlemen, this is the only reasonable and sound platform on which we can all meet on equal terms to discuss public measures and help each other in arriving at correct conclusions in regard to them, and thus be in a position to place them before our rulers. Differences of opinion will exist so long as human society exists, but mutual tolerance and mutual confidence can do much to clear up many misunderstandings, and teach each of the contending parties the utility of looking at things from the standpoint of the other. To hold conflicting views on public questions, gentlemen, is one thing, to take up an attitude of uncompromising hostility is quite another. As a result of the same spirit of backwardness of our people in these provinces we have another and a yet more numerous class of men, people who while in hearty sympathy with our movement which they are privately ready to help in every way, are yet afraid to join it openly,—and I think I would be appropriately describing these by calling them our timid and nervous sympathisers who start at their own shadow and quite lose their balance of mind at the very prospect of being interrogated as to their political creed by an over-inquisitive officialdom. The only quarter from which we have to reckon with any very formidable opposition is therefore in the ranks of the Anglo-Indian Communite. But I for one cannot find fault with the attitude thus taken up by them. It is the old story of want of precise knowledge on the one hand, and of the influence of vested interests at stake on the other. And I am convinced that their opposition will by and by disappear as ignorance gives way to knowledge, and in the light of better information and more cordial understanding, our Anglo-Indian friends come to realize their sacred duty towards the Empire which their forefathers strove so heroically to build up and which British Justice alone can maintain. It would be affectation to deny that in the official class there are some who do not look upon the Congress movement with favour, and who sometimes betray an unnecessary and

UNJUSTIFIABLE DISTRUST OF EDUCATED INDIANS.

The moral influence of these officers upon a good many of us is very great. We feel it most in this province where educational backwardness keeps the people in an undue awe of the powers that be. And it is natural that a good many people should feel too timid to openly join the Congress movement, when they find some officials do not in season and out of season conceal their opinion of those who take part in political movements. And it is curious to observe that so long as our leading men serve the Government as Magistrates, District Judges, High Court Judges, Commissioners and in other high capacities, they are highly spoken of by our Anglo-Indian officials. But as soon as they join the Congress movement and strive for their country's well-being, every attempt is made to belittle their position as leading men and no opportunity is lost to cover them with invective and abuse. The one certain consequence which this policy is capable of leading to is that while good and temperate men be scared away from the Congress, their places will be taken up by more violent and less responsible spirits. I am sure even the strongest official opponents of the Congress do not desire this. To this class of officials well-intentioned no doubt, but wedded to what, I must say, is a suicidal policy, I may be permitted to address on observation. You are foreigners in this country. You do not, and from your exclusive way cannot know the mind of the people, and the people do not know your mind. But you have by your educational policy which has immortalized the names of Bentinck and Macaulay created a considerable class of men, filled with your ideas and aspirations, conversant with your manners and customs, attached to your rule by every tie of duty and interest, who are desirous of acting as interpreters between you and the people placed under your care, and in order to carry out this object, adopt those methods of constitutional agitation which you yourselves have taught them. What would be the good of their education if they did not desire that which it has taught them to love and cherish ? But now that they have organised themselves into a body and formulated their wants in the most loyal and temperate spirit, is it wise, is it expedient, is it worthy of the great tradition of which you are the heirs, that their early efforts for self improvement which must be clumsy, should be treated with suspicion, mistrust, and jealously, that their free speech, encouraged by your own readiness to listen to all honest expressions of opinion, should be construed into disaffection, and a reactionary policy should be adopted to send terror into the people's hearts, to silence and suppress public opinion, and thus to close the only safe and sure avenue you have through which you can get access to the real mind of the country ? Your most loyal subjects lament the change which has come over your policy. In matters of education, for example, you have adopted a reactionary course which must end in undesirable consequences. You are not on the right road. The time will come and the sooner the better—when you will realise that the best friends of your rule are those who understand its manifold blessing, and that the foundations of the British Government will be strengthened not by alienating but by conciliating the feelings of the educated classes, who here as elsewhere are the natural leaders of the masses. Now, gentlemen whatever may be the answer of the official class to some such appeal as I am making, it is highly gratifying to find that many of them have already begun to see through the unwisdom of blindly setting their faces against a movement the working of which they have seldom cared to scrutinise or study, but which is the noblest product of their own government and civilisation.

MORE INDIAN TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Urlana (Captain H. B. Plommer), one of the vessels which have been chartered by Government to convey troops to South Africa, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Calcutta. As soon as her cargo was discharged, she entered the Prince's Dock, where the work of fitting her up was at once commenced. Yesterday the Dockyard authorities have taken up three more steamers, namely Naukin, Pekin and Muttra, in addition to the fourteen steamers already chartered, besides the transport Palmacotta, which is now on her way to Bombay from South Africa, and is expected here on or about the 8th January, will also be utilised. In all eighteen vessels will be used, out of which fifteen belong to the British India Co., two to the P. and O. Company, and one to the Asiatic S. N. Company. Six of the eighteen steamers are now in the harbour and the others are expected as follows :—Ujina, 1st January; Lawada, 2nd; Umta, 6th; Scindia, 6th ; Palamcotta, 8th ; Sirdhana, 8th ; Pundua, 8th; Putiala, 10th; Fultala, 10th; Purnea, 10th; and Naukin, 12th. The steamers in the harbour are Urlana, Nairung, Fazilka, Lindula, Pekin and Muttra, and Uganda sails from Calcutta.

The first vessel with a squadron of the 16th Lancers will probably leave on or about the 6th January, and not before, as it will not be possible for the Lancers to leave Umballa before the first January. One transport was completed yesterday and another will be ready to-day, and this shows the officials are maintaining their reputation for smartness.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, DEC. 26.

A BARBAROUS incident happened the other day when a woman buried her two months' old child alive. She was observed by some farmers to dig the hole, who gave information to the police. The latter exhumed the infant, who expired a few minutes after being removed. The woman was arrested.

Mr. Percival, who was the Administrator of the Bhownagar State, for the period of about eight years in the time of the late Maharaja Takhta Singji, arrived here to-day by a special train at 6-30 p.m. He was very warmly received by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, the Diwan, and other functionaries. A good number of people were present to see this Administrator, as he was driven in a carriage-and-pair, preceded by a lancers party.

A poor woman, who was picking up gram which had been scattered by a horse, received a terrible kick over her face, which bled freely from the wound. Her eye narrowly escaped destruction. She fainted and was taken to the Takhtasingji Hospital in a "rehokdi."

BREAKDOWN AT SEA.

THE steamer Gulf of Trinidad, Captain R. M. G. Duncanson, which sailed from here on Tuesday evening for Calcutta in ballast, put back from sea, owing to a slight breakdown in her machinery which could not be repaired at sea. After making good the damage, she will resume her voyage to Calcutta.

MILITARY NOTES.

The following officers return to duty :—Major Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers ; Captain Ducat, 4th Gurkas ; Lieutenant Sangster, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Lieutenant Simpson, 4th Bengal Infantry.

The following officers remain at home on extended leave :—Captain Hunter, Indian Medical Service (3 months) ; Captain Ford, 4th Bombay Infantry (2 months) ; Lieutenant Claridge, 3rd Madras Lancers (14th days) ; Lieutenant Drewer, 25th Madras Infantry, (one month).

Captain Vidal, Indian Staff Corps, retires from the service.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that the Government of Trinidad has been obliged to withhold its final approval to the reciprocity treaty concluded with the United States owing to the probable inadequacy of the Customs receipts under the operation of the treaty to meet the Government's requirements.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING IN BARODA.

THE GAEKWAR AND EDUCATION.

ON Sunday a public meeting of the citizens of Baroda had been specially called in the Chimnabai Nyaya Mandir Hall, his Excellency the Dewansaheb presiding. Resolutions were passed with a view to present an address of congratulation to his Highness the Maharajasaheb Gaekwar and H. H. Prince Fattesinghrao upon the latter's success in the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. In pursuance of the resolutions, there was a meeting of all the chief citizens—sardars, darakdars, officers, &c.—in the grand darbar hall of the Laxmi Vilas Palace, on Monday evening. Mr. G. V. Deva, a well-known pleader of Baroda, opened the meeting. Mr. Hari Bhaksi, the Nagarsheth, read on behalf of the citizens, the address which was formally presented to his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, in a silver casket by his Excellency the Dewansaheb. The address presented was in Gujarati, to the following effect ;—Your Highness the Maharaja and Prince Fatteshingrao,—We, the loyal subjects of your Highness, as in duty bound, take this opportunity of offering our sincere and hearty congratulations on the success of the Prince, which your Highness, will, we fervently hope, be graciously pleased to accept. The credit of this remarkable event, we humbly presume to say, belongs solely to your Highness, as it is the happy outcome of your Highness' wholesome advice and parental care. This instance of a Prince appearing at the University Examination as an ordinary student is worthy of being imitated by the public and especially by the Chiefs of other Native States. We, the subjects of your Highness, have been reaping the fruits of your Highness' fostering regard for education, and we hope that his Highness Prince Fattesinghrao will, by close application, achieve successes more splendid and noteworthy in his educational career hereafter.

In reply, his Highness the Maharajasaheb said :—Gentlemen,—It is quite natural that I should feel glad at the success of my son, Fattesinghrao. He has been studying for the last ten years, and I feel proud to say that I had never an occasion to reprove him on the score of his studies. He has been, all through regularly and punctually attending his lessons and also to his bodily exercises. The younger Princes, too, are studying, and I hope, that similar occasions will, now and then be presented to me by the younger Princes to receive congratulations upon their success. Prince Fattesinghrao has been studying very hard as the Matriculation Examination was drawing near. I had after this hard work, allowed him one month's complete rest. The period is at an end, and he again wants to be in harness and resume his studies as diligently as before. I am glad to see that all the Princes are eager for study ; still, I have to see that their zeal for study does not affect their health. They will gain much if they attend to both, mind and body. Fortunately they have not to make any undue haste in their education. They must learn completely what they wish to know. Therein lies the true aim of education. I do not think it necessary to take up your time by dwelling upon the importance of knowledge ; still, I cannot help remarking that learning as it serves the poor as a means of subsistence, also enables the rich to be of service to the world and to secure a friend and adviser at once impartial, well-meaning, and sincere. As far as my experience goes I think that books are the best friends and advisers, and can do incalculable good especially to kings and princes. I admit that it is not necessary for the children of rich men to appear at University Examinations, what they want is true knowledge, what would instruct them to do their duty, to protect the interest of their subjects, and to serve their country. The credit of the present success of Fattesinghrao is due to his teachers and especially to his chief tutor Mr. French. I, myself, as well as Fattesinghrao both express our thanks to you all, for being present here to congratulate us. The interests of a king and his subjects are inseparably bound up together, and, it is, therefore, quite proper that you should heartily rejoice at the present success. We must all thank Providence, who brought about this event and pray to Him to be gracious to confer similar favours upon the other princes.

Immediately after this meeting a congratulatory address was presented to his Highness the Maharajasaheb by all the Maratha gentlemen of Baroda. This address was similar to that of the mahajans (citizens) and the officers of the States.

In reply, his Highness was pleased to say that her Highness, the princes, and himself were all thankful to the gentlemen in the meeting for the congratulations they offered. His Highness wished that other princes and sons of sardars and darakdars, &c., would follow this example and ere long he would have the good fortune to witnessing similar events.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Bombay Government have issued the following information regarding the progress of famine in the Presidency :—

With the exception of insignificant showers in the Panch Mahals and one taluka of Kaira, there was no rain in the British districts of the Presidency during the week ending the 16th instant. In Native States territory the rainfall measured from half an inch to an inch and a half at three stations in Kathiawar, while it was very slight in the rest of that Province and in parts of Palanpur, Radhanpur and Rewa Kantha. Owing to the continued drought, the gravity of the situation in the Deccan and Karnatak is day by day increasing, and in several places, even in good soils, the withering stalks of jowari are being already removed for fodder. The prices of the staple food-grains have fallen in the Deccan district, except Poona, and in Thana and Kolaba, and are almost stationary elsewhere.

The following statement shows the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 16th inst. The numbers receiving relief are :—Workers, 369 158 ; dependants, 99,179 ; and gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages, 13,878.

The following new relief works were started during the week under report :—Ahmedabad—Sabarmati-Dholka Railway ; Broach—Clearing Amleshwa Tank and clearing Jambusar Tank ; Amednagar—Visapur Tank and Ozar Right Bank Canal.

As the numbers on the test-works in Poona are increasing, the conversion of the Shetphal Tank and three road works at present in progress into regular relief works have been authorised. Special Executive Engineers for relief operations have been posted to the Sholapur and Bijapur Districts. It seems unfortunately probable that some mills in Bombay may soon be closed. Should this occur a considerable exodus to the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts of people thus thrown out of work may be shortly expected. Programmes of relief works for both districts have therefore been kept ready, and the Commissioner of the Southern Division has been instructed to arrange for very careful inspection of the villages in those districts and to have periodical reports made to him so that test-works may be opened, if there is indication of real distress without delay.

As large numbers of beggars from Gujarat, Kathiawar and other famine-stricken areas are reported to be passing through the Thana District on their way to Bombay, the Collector of that district has been asked to consider the expediency of organizing poor-houses at convenient centres to intercept these beggars if they are unfit for work, those who are fit for work being offered it on test-works. Many such refugees have also arrived in Bombay by rail and boat, apparently attracted by the indiscriminate charity of a Bhatia gentleman, who is said to be distributing food gratis to all applicants. As this influx is likely to prove a source of considerable danger to the health of the City, the Municipal Commissioner has been requested to take such action as may be considered lawful and expedient for preventing the nuisance. The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 50,000 for kitchens attached to large relief works in Gujarat, Rs. 45,000 for gratuitous village relief, including doles to village servants, in Sholapur. Rs. 15,000 for gratuitous village relief in Broach. Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous village relief in Nasik.

Authority has been given to confer on specially selected, trustworthy and competent Mamlatdars of experience in charge of talukas the powers of a Sub-divisional Officer for the purpose of granting takavi loans where such a course is found to be absolutely necessary to prevent injurious delay, and to mitigate the pressure of work on Assistant and Deputy Collectors of districts affected by famine have been authorised to grant takavi loans not exceeding Rs. 50 in each case, free of interest, when it seems to them advisable to do so, to the smaller occupants to provide them temporarily with means of subsistence and enable them to prepare their land for tillage. The following disbursements of takavi advances made up to the end of November 1899 in the districts named below have been reported to Government :—

District.	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Rs.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Rs.
Ahmedabad	58,341	1 53 031
Broach	58,215	1,87,691
Kaira	61,517	77,629
Panch Mahals.......	3,481	28,696
Khandesh	19,056	3,880

A central grass depot has been established at Nardana in the Khandesh District for storing grass and distributing it to cultivators at cheap rates. An additional amount of Rs. 1,00,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, for expenditure on operations for the supply of fodder to affected districts.

A TELEGRAM from Maysville, Kentucky, reports that a mob numbering thousands of people took a negro charged with the murder of a white woman from the custody of the officials at the Court House. They afterwards bound him to a tree and burned him alive, but he was atrociously tortured before the fire was kindled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TIGHTNESS OF THE MONEY MARKET.

CHINA SILK TRADE.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

THE Bank rate is now 6 per cent. It did not require any great gift of prophecy to forsee this. The only wonder is that so many business men in a high position, with every opportunity of discerning the facts, failed to make it for themselves. With an absolute stoppage of gold from the greatest source of gold supply in the world ; with money pouring out like water for the war ; with trade brisker than it has ever been before, and business expanding in every direction, how could anyone believe that the cheapness of money, which was quite unusual and accidental, would last for more than a few weeks ? The only thing that has happened, which can be called unexpected, is the demand for gold for South America. Argentina's products are so much above the normal volume that with the recent advance in prices that country has to receive an extra sum of about £3,000,000 in cash. But this need not have been unforeseen, and, as a matter of fact, there were plenty of people who foresaw it. The chief article in which Argentina has the luck to be in excess this year is merino wool ; and it is a matter of common knowledge that the price of merino wool has gone up 70 per cent. in the last two years. On the other hand, gold is at a high premium in Argentina and the neighbouring countries with which it does a vast business. It stood to reason, therefore, that the Argentine woolgrowers and middlemen would take their big profit in cash instead of taking it in goods. Yet now this "extraordinary drain of gold for South America," as it is called, is declared to be the cause of the dearness of money and the highest Bank rate since 1893. The truth is, it is merely a passing incident which would scarcely have affected the money market at all in ordinary times, or at the present time, unless there were much more powerful and lasting causes at work. The gold that is now going to South America is not lost and will not be long retained. It goes to pay off liabilities, to extend industries, and otherwise to strengthen and increase the sources of wealth ; and in a few months' time it will all come back again to stimulate still further the industries of the old world. But the other causes of stringency are much more permanent, and it is not easy to see why their effects should slacken for at least a year.

There is another reason for the scarcity of gold for business purposes, notwithstanding the immense increase in the world's gold production ; this is the policy of several of the greatest nations to hoard gold coin. Russia and the United States are the two most marked instances. The Bank of Russia has a gold reserve at this moment of £86,500,000, more than four times that of the Bank of England, and of this £50,000,000 belongs to the Imperial Government and cannot be handled by the Bank in any way. In the United States the gold reserve is more than double that of the Bank of England, and owing to the operation of an obsolete law, it is constantly increasing, in spite of all the efforts of the Treasury to find pretexts for reducing it. Bearing this in mind, it can readily be understood why, when the greatest source of gold supply is closed and at the same time an enormously costly war is in progress, there should be a severe and prolonged scarcity of the medium of exchange in the central market of the world.

It is worth while to remember that however hopeful European exporters may be of finding in China increasing outlets for their goods, the fundamental condition for a brisk import trade is an increasing export trade, and that lately some very alarming statements have been made respecting one of the most important of China's industries, the production and reeling of silk. The alleged decadence of this industry appears the more serious as similar reports have for some time past been current with regard to another leading Chinese industry, that of tea cultivation and preparation. Mr. Rocher, the Commissioner of Customs for Shanghai, made some statements in his report on the trade of that port during last year, in which he called attention to the inferiority of last year's cocoons in China, the spread of disease amongst the worms, and the general lowering of the vitality of the breeds. Mr. Rocher has followed up this warning by a letter to the Viceroy—which has been published in the Chinese *Gazette*—in which he makes some very emphatic statements respecting the extent and reality of the evil. Nine years ago, when the question of Chinese silk culture was taken up by a predecessor of Mr. Rocher, many of the silk growing districts were still free from disease, but in consequence of the neglect of the warning then given the disease has since made "enormous progress," and China seems to be threatened with that general extermination of the silkworm which had almost been completed in France and Italy when Pasteur began his memorable researches into its causes and succeeded in arresting its march and reconstituting the industry in both countries. It may now be said, Mr. Rocher urges, that almost all the silkworms in China are diseased, and the effect on the silkproducing capacity of the worm is very marked. Formerly one picul of silk was obtained from three piculs of cocoons, but last year five piculs of cocoons, on the average, only yielded one picul of silk, and this year six and a half piculs of cocoons have been consumed in obtaining the same result. Owing to bad and short crops, the cocoons have been dear as well as poor, and it is in consequence of this fact that so many of the steam filatures, or silk spinning mills, in the Shanghai district, have been closed, the total number of these establishments at work having been reduced from 25 last year to 11 this year. It is now stated that not a single district in China where silk culture is carried on remains quite free from the disease. This condition of affairs implies a large loss of revenue for both the central and provincial Governments, and the Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces hitherto made rich by the silk industry, are likely to be impoverished more and more every year if the ravages of the disease are not arrested.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Rocher, who two years ago made suggestions to the Viceroy for checking the decay of the tea trade of China, appears to have succeeded in awakening the Viceroy's interest in the silk question, and in obtaining official financial support for organised methods of re-establishing healthy breeds of silkworms throughout China. His plan consists in the adoption of the methods recommended by Pasteur—the selection of healthy moths by the aid of the microscope for the production of healthy eggs. Two "nurseries" are to be established in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang respectively, each of these stations to be under the charge of a foreign assistant, and the two stations to be under the control of a foreign director. Mr. Rocher estimates that in three years time a sufficient number of pupils will have been trained and native breeders educated to enable the growers to go on without further external assistance. Expensive buildings, he has pointed out, are not necessary for the experimental stations. The necessary expenditure, he estimates, will be fully provided for by a payment of 6,000 taels per annum during the three years by each of the two provinces mentioned. It is stated that provision has already been made by the Viceroy for the payment of these subventions, which, in comparison with the enormous importance of the work to be done, may well be regarded as extremely moderate. No little importance may also be attached to the educational influence of this latest attempt to introduce Western science into China. The proposed "nurseries" may prove not merely instrumental in regenerating the Chinese silk industry, but influential aids in the regeneration of the Chinese Empire itself. Hitherto, according to the "North China Herald," the greatest obstacle in the way of all attempts to impress the Chinese silk growers with the suicidal nature of their past neglect has been the competition among the foreign buyers of cocoons. So long as the breeder can sell his cocoons at a good price he cares nothing about their quality, and as the weight of silk in the cocoons has decreased he has tried to keep up the quantity by hatching more worms, with the result that the price of mulberry leaves has been raised, and a very large proportion of the worms are "half starved and sickly creatures, unable to produce either quantity or quality." The filatures have had to pay higher prices for the cocoons, and the outlay in wages per picul of silk obtained has also been increased, as more labour in proportion to the result is required for the manipulation of cocoons of inferior than for those of good quality. Another difficulty is apparently the unwillingness of the Chinese to pay for experiments with a view to a future reward. It is for this reason that Mr. Rocher has refrained from endeavours to obtain financial support for his undertaking from native merchants and silk growers. "The trade," he remarks in his letter to the Viceroy, "is sufficiently taxed already, and further taxation would increase the harm;" moreover, it would make those interested suspicious and "provoke their ill will instead of their co-operation." It is by a demonstration of the practical benefits to be ultimately reaped that Mr. Rocher hopes to convert the native growers and merchants.

There is no part of President M'Kinley's Message which seems less definite than his reference to what is variously known as the "Sound Money" or "Gold Standard" movement. It may be doubted whether Mr. M'Kinley's own ideas on the subject go much beyond the maintenance of things as they are, with perhaps some provision for increasing the issue of the form of paper currency known as National Bank notes. The President speaks of the "gold standard" as already existing in the United States, and, if we understand by the words merely the maintenance of the parity between the various forms of coined and printed money in the United States and the continuance of practical convertibility into gold, the President is right. But meanwhile the American money market continues to suffer from stringency with every recurring expansion of trade and moreover, there are not wanting those in the United States who not only see in the present assured conditions as regards the supply of gold there an opportunity for some form of legislation which would tend to increase the elasticity of banking assistance to the American money market without causing alarm on the score of the standard, but who are apprehensive that should the present prosperity subside to some extent and a series of deficient crops change the flow of gold to the United States into a drain thence the agitation for the free coinage of silver might be again revived. It is for this latter reason that certain financial authorities in New York continue to press for some form of definite legislative declaration of the establishment of the gold standard to replace the previous declarations that it is the fixed policy of the United States to "maintain the parity" of gold and silver. Thus, in a recent address to the New York Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reed, formerly the Speaker of the House of Representatives, argued in favour of a "positive enactment" of the gold standard. It is, of course, not denied that such an enactment might at any time be repealed in consequence of a change of popular sentiment, but it is evidently felt that once on the Statute-book it would have a certain moral influence and familiarise the public mind with the conception of the dollar as exclusively a gold dollar, and that this would be in favour of its continuance, Mr. Reed gave expression to this view when he said: "Are we never to settle anything because that settlement can be upset? Those who have seen how long laws linger which have been outgrown need not fear that a law once passed can be too easily repealed."

Meanwhile as Mr. M'Kinley points out, there is no lack of gold in the United States. The Treasury holds as part of its available cash balance—that is, its balance for the conversion of greenbacks on call and for the discharge of its current liabilities—about £48,000,000 in gold, instead of what is regarded as the statutory £20,000,000 for that purpose, which had sunk to less than £10,000,000 when Mr. M'Kinley's predecessor, President Cleveland, found it desirable to borrow gold in order to guarantee the parity. A noteworthy statement in the Message is that the Customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in coin. We may assume that this to some extent means silver as well as gold coin, but for various reasons it is probable that gold is chiefly used. As we pointed out the other day, not only silver but gold coin is getting more and more into active circulation in the United States, and even the Treasury, instead of carefully husbanding its gold for future possible emergencies, pays that metal away freely, even when it is not specially asked for. This tendency to a large influx of hard money, as distinct from paper money, into the American circulation is, of course, striking testimony to the increasing abundance of gold in the United States, but, as regards the future, it is not without an element of danger. The increasing popularity of gold coin is not quite consistent with the formation of those large central reserves, implying the use of the metal merely for international payments, which have been regarded as the true solution of the monetary question by those gold mono-metallists who, like the late Mr. Bertram Currie, believe in the establishment in India and elsewhere of "a gold standard without a gold currency." The tendency is the more deserving of attention as the American President seems to be clearly in favour of extending the issue of national banking by the authorisation of banks with a capital of only £5,000 as a means of solving the monetary stringency problem, and he proposes to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to sell, apparently at any time, United States bonds, presumably for redeposit, as the basis of National Bank note issues. Practically such notes are really Government notes, as they are based on Government debt and are redeemable by the Government. Mr. M'Kinlely regards the National Banks as "avenues" through which "needful additions to the circulation" can be made. Such additions would be merely additions of fiduciary paper. The President seems to have said nothing about the withdrawal of the greenbacks, but it is well to bear in mind that, whereas the circulation of the greenbacks costs the Government nothing, the circulation of National Banks notes in their place costs the Government the interest on the bonds by which they are "secured."

One of the remarkable features of the iron trade of the world for the present year is the decline of exports on the part of both Germany and Belgium, which are our most formidable rivals in Europe. The German exports of iron and steel for 1898 were considerably larger than those of the previous year, whereas our own exports showed a decline. This year on the contrary, the German exports have fallen off, and our own exports show a material advance, which is likely to become more accentuated before the year has closed. In the case of Belgium, for the first ten months of the year, there has been a decrease of 8,818 tons, or of 17·4 per cent. on the exports for the corresponding period of last year. This decrease is chiefly apparent in bars and profiles, girders, and rails. It is a notable fact that Great Britain continues to import a larger quantity of Belgian iron than any other country, having received therefrom 88,674 tons of iron and steel for the first ten months of 1899, against 72,422 tons received by Holland—some of which was also intended for British consumption; 43,665 tons by Russia; 33,451 tons by Central and South America; and 25,429 tons by Sweden and Norway. So far as France is concerned, the exports for the first ten months of 1899 amount to 294,694 tons, of which 92,165 tons were placed under the the system of "acquits a caution," being a derease of 11,542 tons on the exports for the first ten months of 1898.

The November number of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce "Monthly Record" has now been issued (Manchester: J. E. Cornish). It is noticeable that in the review of the state of trade the strength of the Manchester market for cotton yarns and piece goods is attributed rather to the abundance of the orders still in the hands of producers than to considerations arising out of the possibility of a short crop of American cotton. The number contains reports of the recent address to the Chamber by Mr. Wittenoom, on "Western Australia in 1899," of the quarterly meeting of the Chamber and the address of the President, and of the proceedings of the directors. The official correspondence relates to trusts and trade combinations—which, it appears, have never been a subject of discussion by the Chamber,—the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act at Madras, with reference to cotton yarn imports there, the regulations at Karachi respecting the marking of goods indelibly, the railway extensions in Lagos and Sierra Leone, and the proposed Congress on the international numbering of yarn in connection with the Paris Exhibition next year.

A PARTY of bluejackets, eleven in number, proceeding late on the night of Dec. 2, on board H. M. S. Severn, at present lying in Lerwick Harbour, had a somewhat narrow escape. The night was very dark and stormy and the boat unable to reach the vessel drove on to the shore at Bressay and grounded. The men saved themselves with difficulty, some of them having to swim ashore. The alarm had been given on board the warship, and with the aid of the searchlight the position of the men was ascertained, and they were safely conveyed to the Severn in the steam launch.

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MAFEKING UNDER SIEGE.

DIARY OF A CORRESPONDENT.

THE following sections of the diary kept by Reuter's special correspondent in Mafeking have been received. They contain the narrative of the siege from October 18th. On that day everything was extremely quiet, and the townspeople were gradually recovering from the nervous irritation which had been caused by the cutting of communications both to north and south.

A FULL DRESS AFFAIR.

It was realised that henceforth the town would be dependent for news upon the official information published in Colonel Baden-Powell's daily orders. These are characteristic of the man, who, while full of resource, is cautious and determined to run no risks by precipitate movements. His orders, therefore, are calculated to greatly encourage the town guard and the people. The Boers at this date were in possession of the water supply, though there was still a sufficiency in the town for drinking purposes, and no one was seriously incommoded. In the evening an impromptu concert was given at Riesle's Hotel. The ladies attended neatly dressed, while the men appeared in top boots, riding breeches, and shirt-sleeves. The vocal contributions included selections from "The Geisha," "The Gaiety Girl," and other popular operas, and all the choruses were joined in by all present with great enthusiasm. It was difficult to realise during the entertainment that one was in a besieged town at which the enemy's guns were ready to hurl destruction.

AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

On the 20th the Cape police were again sent out as a sniping party, and opened a discomforting fire upon the enemy, which was warmly returned. After emptying their Lee-Metfords, our party returned, with one wounded. On the 21st there was little of importance, and on Sunday, the 22nd, there was a truce by mutual consent. A letter was received from Commandant Cronje, in which he confessed his inability to carry the town by storm, but warned the garrison that he expected a siege gun, and would resume the bombardment at daybreak on Monday. This warning, he explained, was given us to enable us to remove our women and children to a place of safety. Commandant Cronje further complained of the numerous Red Cross flags which were flying over buildings in the town. Colonel Baden-Powell replied that he only wished Commandant Cronje to respect the Red Cross flag flying over the hospital and convent. The other places at which it was displayed, he said, were stations for the reception of the wounded, and these he might respect or not, as he pleased. The enemy having taken up a position barring the way to the reservoir, Colonel Baden-Powell desired to ascertain the amount of damage they had done, even if our men were unable to drive the Boers away. He consequently sent out a force on Monday morning with instructions to remain at a distance to snipe the enemy, rendering their position untenable. The party, however, got within 100 yards of the Boers, and as soon as they had placed their machine gun in position the enemy hurriedly withdrew. Two natives were slightly wounded. As a return for Commandant Cronje's courtesy in giving us notification of his intended bombardment, Colonel Baden-Powell informed him that the town was surrounded by mines, some of which were arranged to explode automatically, while others were connected with headquarters. He added that the gaol was chiefly occupied by Commandant Cronje's fellow countrymen, and that he had hoisted the yellow flag over it to enable him to avoid firing at it. He added that if the Boers insisted on shelling unoffending civilians and women, they would afford a precedent for the British when they invested towns in the Transvaal. He concluded with renewed thanks for the commandant's courtesy.

MONTSIOA THREATENED.

Another correspondence passed between Commandant Cronje and Montsioa, the paramount chief of the Baralong tribe. The former wrote to Montsioa informing him that the battle was not between whites and blacks and asking him to send the women and children away from the stadt (native compound), as he intended shelling it. Montsioa, after consultation with the magistrate, replied that he was unable to see how Cronje was not warring with his people, because he was carrying off their cattle and threatening his men with rifles pointed at their breasts. For himself, he said, he was a subject of the Queen, and the Queen had not instructed him to fight, but, on the contrary, had ordered him to keep quiet, which he would do. He was, he explained, unable to find a safer place for the women and children than his own kraal, because they were unable to sleep in the open veldt without shelter. He had, he said in conclusion, no quarrel with the Dutchmen, and hoped they would not interfere with him and his people. The threatened bombardment was not resumed in earnest, though there was some desultory shelling.

ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS.

In the afternoon the enemy occupied a position on the heights to the south-west of the town, and commenced entrenching and erecting a gun-platform. Our force advanced their field guns from Cannon Kopje, Walford being in command. It shelled the enemy's position and compelled them to temporarily retire. Cronje brought three guns of heavy calibre in o action, but was disappointed, as our men gained the shelter of the fort before the firing commenced. On the night of the 23rd, all was quiet. The enemy, however, were seen to be busy entrenching their new position. The 24th was an eventful day. Cronje's siege guns, which had been mounted and got into position opened fire, and everyone was on the alert at daybreak and standing to arms. At sunrise the Boers attempted to shell the town with field guns from the north-east. Our guns, which had been moved into position during the night time, returned the fire and soon silenced them. All was then quiet for some time until a couple of 100-pounders came shrieking into the market square. On gun fired from four to fives shells an hour, the intervals being filled with the fire from 12-pounders, Maxims, Nordenfeldts, Hotchkiss, and 15-pounder Krupps. Riesle's Hotel was again unlucky. Three bedrooms were wrecked by large projectiles. The gas plant was destroyed and the place set on fire, though the flames were eventually extinguished.

DODGING THE SHELLS.

Meanwhile the Boers advanced from the east in skirmishing order, and the forts on that side were manned in expectation of an attack. The men abandoned their bomb-proof shelters and stood at the breastworks while heavy shells screamed overhead and shrapnel burst and segments of iron blew through the air. From No. 2 fort it was possible to see the look-out on the roof of a neighbouring house. This man shouted as soon as he saw a puff of smoke and thus enabled our men to take cover under the lee of a house at the rear before a shell coming from a range of 6,000 yards arrived. The garrison were thus protected from flying fragments. At half-past four the enemy abandoned their attempt to advance and their artillery ceased fire apparently for the night. Two shells were, however, fired suddenly in rapid succession before the bombardment quite ceased. On the 25th of October Halliwell, the "Cape Times" correspondent, returned after an exciting and adventurous ride to Kuruman and back. The enemy's big gun continued to play on the town all the morning, but the shells were safely dodged. At midday the enemy's rifle fire was concentrated on the town and we had an unpleasant experience, it being impossible to reply because we had no guns of equal range as that of the enemy's cannon, under cover of the shell fire from which they approached the town. We could not leave our loopholes for the bomb-proof shelters, and passed the time dodging the flying shells or crouching behind sandbangs to avoid the shrapnel which showered on our front. One 100-pr. struck the ground a few yards from our works throwing up lumps of earth. This continued for four hours.

A GALLANT STAND.

Undoubtedly the most brilliant and courageous fighting seen so far at Mafeking occurred early on the morning of the 31st. Colonel Walford, with a detachment of officers and men, not only held a small and almost unprotected fort against an advance of the enemy under cover of four heavy field guns and a hundred-pounder, but repulsed and discomfited them, so that they did not dare to venture against the position again. Our loss was eight killed, a heavy price for the small garrison to pay. Colonel Baden-Powell issued an order testifying to the brilliant services rendered by the gallant stand which this detachment made in the face of a hot shell fire, thus frustrating the enemy's intention to storm Cannon Kopje at daybreak, and thence to bombard the south-east position of the town with a large force collected for the purpose in the Molopo valley. The entire scheme was defeated by the gallant resistance made on the kopje, the garrison refusing to budge, though subjected to a cross fire of artillery, which inflicted severe losses, and compelling the enemy to retreat. They were also ably assisted by a 7-pounder under Lieutenant Murchison. Colonel Baden-Powell added that he deplored the losses, notably the deaths of Captain Marsham and Captain Pechell, and congratulated Colonel Walford on his brilliant achievement. The funerals of the officers and men killed took place the same night, as it was impossible to bury them in the day-time. The services were conducted in the light of a dimly-burning lantern by the rector and the Roman Catholic chaplain.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

On November 3rd, Captain Goodyear distinguished himself by capturing the position at Brickfields, where the enemy's sharpshooters were active. He held the position throughout the day against artillery and rifle fire, and the enemy retired discouraged. On the 4th, after some desultory shelling, the enemy retired from their advanced positions for the purpose of spending a quiet Sunday in their laagers. The 5th was accordingly observed as a truce, but the Boers were seen to be attempting to erect works commanding the brickfields. A notification was accordingly sent to them that if they continued we should open fire upon them, and the work was thereupon abandoned. In the afternoon the band in the square played the National Anthem, which was listened to with great solemnity, the soldiers standing at attention. In the evening news arrived of victories gained by our troops in Natal, and they were celebrated by the garrison with fireworks, Cronje being forewarned that the display was not to be interpreted as a breach of the truce.

A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE.

A great attack was expected on the 6th. The enemy, however, dismantled their siege guns and removed them to the heights on the south-east, where in the afternoon they reopened fire upon the town. Their movements were watched by the various look-outs. Their quickfiring guns also commenced work, and, their shells bursting instantaneously, it was impossible to avoid them by dodging. On November 7th a force under Major Godley and Captain Vernon made a successful sortie, advancing in the nighttime to a laager on the westward side. They fired a few rounds and then retired in the hope of drawing the enemy. The manœuvre was smartly and successfully executed, the guns, under Major Panzera, materially assisting. The enemy imagined that our force had retired in confusion, and came within range of our rifles in the trenches, which thereupon opened a heavy fire and compelled them to retire helter-skelter, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. Our loss was two wounded. Colonel Baden-Powell issued an order extolling the manœuvre, in which a squadron of the Protectorate Regiment had been conspicuous for its coolness and steadiness, and specially mentioning Captain Vernon and Major Panzera. The Bechuanaland Rifles were also specially mentioned. During the engagement their Hotchkiss was overturned, but the gunners neverthless recovered it under a heavy fire.

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UNIVERSITY ROWING IN AMERICA.

ITS BEGININGS.

AN interesting light upon the beginnings of American University rowing, in the development of which, by the way, a distinguished English oarsman, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, has taken a not unimportant part, is thrown by a speech delivered by President Charles Eliot, of Harvard, at a dinner given on November 17th last by the Harvard Graduates' Athletic Association to the victorious Harvard crews of this year—namely, the Varsity eight, the Freshmen's eight, and the Substitutes' four. President Eliot, in the course of his speech, said:—

"I feel hardly worthy to speak to you here to-night on rowing matters because, as to rowing, I am a professional, and not an amateur. In 1858, as we had had bad fortune in the year before with the Harvard crew, and it was extremely difficult to recruit a crew, they took in a scientific student who graduated in 1855, Alaxander Agassiz, and also took in a tutor who had graduated in 1853. In those days the distinction between amateur and professional had not been very clearly made. On June 20, 1858, the Harvard crew entered for a regatta on the Back Bay, and at that regatta there were six competitors, all of them except the Harvard crew distinctly of an Irish quality, and all of us rowing for a money prize. Harvard won the money, and I carried it off in my pocket. We needed it very badly. We were extremely poor in the Harvard crew in those days. We paid all our own expenses, besides buying our own boat. Two days before this race, on June 20, we said to each other:—'There are going to be several boats in this regatta. How shall our boat be known?' We were just wearing our white underclothing. 'We have not any uniforms.' So our stroke oar, Ben Crowninshield, and one other member of the crew went down to Hovey's and bought six red handkerchiefs, and those we tied around our heads and for several years that was the only uniform, and that I believe to be the beginning of the Harvard colour. It was the purest accident in the world. We might just as well have bought blue. (Laughter and cries of 'No' from those present.) Our competitors were all of one kind. There were five crews, and the best of the five consisted of three Murrays, two Driscolls, and a Shea, and it was known as the Fort Hill boys. We rowed a mile and a half out from the Union boathouse, turned around a stake boat and rowed back, and it took us nineteen minutes and twenty-three seconds to make the three miles, but that was not bad, considering that we had no tide—that is, we had the tide with us one way and against us the other way.

On July 4 the Young Men's Democratic Club got up another regatta. Some how, Democrats in those days (it is not so now) were very apt to be Irish. Accordingly, they wanted to do something for the Irish crews that were going to row. On the Fourth of July they decided that their best chance was to have a course six miles—that is, twice around a three-mile course and three turns. That slowed our time down a good deal. Nevertheless, we beat the others rowing six miles. I think that, though a fact now forty-one years old means something for the men of to-day. There wasn't a man in our boat that had the faintest idea of giving up. One fellow on the starboard said that he was getting a little played, and that the port side must not row quite so hard, but that was the only indication of anybody's being overworked or ever-exerting himself. The fact was that in those days we rowed for fun and nothing else." Mr. Beaman interjected: "And money," amid laughter, and President Eliot replied: "For fun. To be sure, the money came in quite convenient. I don't like being tied up to one competitor in any sport. I want a veriety. I want to row with the best rowing University, after Harvard, and so with other lines of sport.

"Our number of students this year is about 5,200. Yale has just about half as many. Cornell and Columbia each have more students than Yale. Nobody appreciates more highly than I do the value of athletics in a University. I value them not chiefly for their physical effect, though that is very valuable, but more for their moral effect, for their effect on the moral fibre of the individual. The moral fibre of the individual is what tells in this world. I like the word which our brother Roosevelt, I believe, sometimes exaggerates a little (laughter)—the strenuous quality. (Gov. Roosevelt: 'I am called Irish, you know.') That word indicates the quality which athletics may give a men—the strenuous, robust quality, vigour, sand, grit, courage, determination, resolution, and with it, many a time, comes purity and esweetness."

ABORIGINAL POSTAL SERVICE.

IN the course of an interesting lecture which was delivered on Dec. 4, at the Victoria Institute, Adelphi Terrace, on "Pictorial Art among the Australian Aborigines," Mr. R. H. Mathews called attention to the "message sticks" which circulate among native Australian tribes. These sticks or "stick letters" or "talking sticks," as they are variously called, are flat on both sides, ornamented by carving, and are painted a bright colour. Sometimes bone or even the rounded twig of a tree is used. They are marked in various ways, in notches, dots, strokes, and curves; and also with triangular quadrilateral and zigzag devices. In some of the more elaborately carved there are rude representations of human beings. "Stick letters" summoning festive gatherings are sometimes decorated with the down of birds, with or without other marks. In some tribes the wood used for sending the message must be of the same totemic division as the sender of the message, and the man who carries it must also belong to the same domain. These "talking sticks" appear to have been made according to some conventional design known among the tribes using them. One kind of stick is used for a corroboree where a large number of people assemble; another conveys a personal invitation from friend to friend. A certain sort of stick would be used for festive gatherings another in cases of sickness or death and so on. The stick may be suppose to be given to the messenger sometimes to assist him in remembering the heads of the message, by connecting them with certain pictures, or patterns, or notches cut on the stick, all these marks having among the tribes a certain and fixed significance.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

THE special correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" writing from Sevastopol on Dec. 3rd, says:—During the past week the Russian mail steamers from the Bosphorus have brought here some half-score of Turkish political refugees concerned in, or suspected of being concerned in, the recently discovered complot for dethroning the Sultan. The refugees themselves, who belong to different official and non-official classes in the Turkish capital, declare that they fell under suspicion solely through their relationship and social connections with some of the persons arrested. They estimate the number of arrest in Stamboul and Pera as upwards of two hundred. Although naturally and suspeciously reticent, the refugees here admit that the conspiracy against Abdul Hamid was—albeit unsuccessful—a deeply-laid and widespread plot. The Sultan is more particularly alarmed by the discovery of the rampant disaffection existing among the whole body of the ulemas, and his Majesty is by no means assured of the fidelity even of the Sheik-ul-Islam. According to the asseverations of one of the refugees, the conspiracy has been scotched but not killed; its widespread ramifications are beyond the ken of the Sultan's police.

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THE GUNNER AND HIS GUN.

HAVING in a recent article described the rifle of the infantry soldier and the method by which he is trained in its use, a description of the weapons with which our horse and field artillery are armed, and of the manner in which they are used, may not be without interest to those who endeavour to fit themselves for intelligently following the operations of this war by making themselves acquainted with the power and limitations of modern weapons.

To commence with the man. From the recruit anxious to serve his country in the Royal Artillery higher physical qualifications are expected than from his comrade who is merely desirous of shouldering a rifle and marching in the ranks of a line battalion.

Whereas the latter will be accepted by the recruiter if he have a minimum of 5ft. 3 1-2in. in height and a chest measurement of 33in., the embryo gunner must be not less than 5ft. 6in. high and 34in. round the chest. If his ambition will be satisfied with enlistment as a driver, he can satisfy the authorities with a height of 5ft. 4in., but the reduction in stature does not imply any reduction in his chest measurement. He will be enrolled, if up to the above-mentioned standard, for twelve years' total service, seven years of which must be with his battery and five years in the Army Reserve. Should he be abroad, a soldier, when his seven years expire, as will generally be the case, he will have to complete eight years before being allowed to go to the Reserve; and should he be called up for active service and be on active service when his twelve years are up, he may be required to stay on another year with the colours, or thirteen years in all. These conditions are the same for the gunner as for the infantryman, but the artillery recruit has better prospects in the way of pay. Whereas the linesman only receives a shilling a day, the gunner in the field and mountain artillery can draw 1s. 2½d., and if serving in the Royal Horse Artillery as a gunner he is entitled to 1s. 4d., and if as a driver to 1s. 3d., free from any deductions for messing. As a sergeant—a rank to which he may legitimately aspire—he will be able to draw 3s. 4d. in the Royal Horse Artillery and 3s. 2d. in the field or mountain battery, a scale of pay which compares favourably with the 2s. 4d. paid to the sergeant of the line.

On the other hand, the trade of the gunner requires a longer apprenticeship, and the work is both harder and more dangerous. In saying more dangerous we are referring to his duties in time of peace only, as in time of war the risk of death or wounds is pretty evenly divided between all branches of her Majesty's combatant forces.

But in peace, whereas the infantry soldier can trust to his own feet for getting about and is never required to go faster than he can run, the gunner has, if in the horse artillery, either to gallop over any sort of ground through cloud of dust with guns and limbers rattling all around him or, if in a field battery, to cling with arms and eyelids to a clattering, rattling, bumping, springless limber or gun-carriage, knowing full well that any carelessness or relaxation of his grip will have a most fortunate ending for him if he escape with a broken arm or leg.

If a driver (and what better product of scientific military training can be imagined than a good artillery driver?) he has even greater risks to run, as should his horse or its companions in the team make any mistake his fate will be settled without delay by the gun and limber crashing behind him.

Besides strength and activity, it takes nerve, and plenty of it, to make a good driver; and it would be little exaggeration to say that a good gunner is born and not made. Since such qualifications are demanded from the trained field artilleryman, it is plain that it is necessary to work him hard and supervise him with intelligence when he joins as a recruit.

In addition to learning a certain amount of foot-drill and being ground in the mill of physical training till he painfully discovers the existence of numerous muscles hitherto unsuspected, he has to be bumped and bustled through the prescribed course of military equitation, has to learn to ride and drive and discover the hidden virtues of a driver's leg-guard; and finally has to make the acquaintance of his gun, the weapon which, if he have not mistaken his vocation, he will for the rest of his life regard with mingled affection and adoration.

Great as have been the improvements in recent years in the weapon with which the infantry soldier is armed, it is questionable if the field-gun has not made even greater strides towards perfection. Certainly the 15-pounder breech-loading gun with which our gunners are armed is formidable to a much greater degree, when compared with the miserable 9-pounders which formed poor Colley's only artillery, than the Lee-Metford rifle as compared with the Martini-Henry, the arm of Colley's infantry.

We know that at Laing's Nek the artillery fire was quite without effect even on considerable groups of Boers at moderate ranges, a want of result similar to that obtained at the action of the Ingogo River, while the terrific effect of modern shrapnel on a well-placed target was plainly visible at Elandslaagte and at the earlier fighting round Dundee.

The present weapon of the field artillery is what is known as the 15-pounder breech-loading gun made of steel, "jacketed" at the breech to gain additional strength, and weighing 780lb. The breech is closed by a steel block pivoted on a vertical hinge at the right side of the gun, and is secured in its place by turning it by means of a lever through one-sixth of a circle, which causes the screw cut on the block to lock into a similar screw in the breech of the gun. An escape through the breech of the gases generated by the explosion is prevented by the use of what is known as the De Bange obturator, named after the French general who invented it. This, omitting complicated details, consists of an asbestos pad soaked in mutton fat, pressed into shape, and sown up in canvas; over this is placed a block of steel called the mushroom head, which is directly acted upon by the force of the explosion. When the gun is fired the mushroom head, which is fitted so as to allow of a little play horizontally, is forced back on the pad and presses it out laterally so as to effectually seal the breech against the escaping gas. The inner tube of the gun is a shade under 6ft. long, the length over all being 7ft., the calibre is 3in., and the necessary spin to the projectile is given by rifling the tube with eighteen grooves having a progressive twist. The carriage is made of steel, and is fitted with elevating gear, and the gun can be traversed—that is, the direction of its aim laterally can be varied—by means of a wooden handspike. The gun is fitted with sights, which can be adjusted up to 5,100 yards, and telescopic sights can be fitted for use in thick weather. The gun is moved attached to its limber, which is a two-wheeled carriage for the purposes of carrying ammunition. It will carry thirty-eight shrapnel shell and two case shot with forty charges of cordite, but in the field artillery recourse is only had to the limber in emergencies, the rule being to draw the ammunition required from the wagons accompanying the battery, in each of which are carried sixty-two shrapnel two case shot, and sixty-four charges. The weight of the gun and limber, with ammunition, is a few pounds under 37 cwt., to which, of course, must be added the weight of the gunners riding on gun and limber if we wish to find the load behind the six horses of the gun-team.

As we have already said, the only projectiles now issued to horse and field artillery are shrapnel and case. For the 15-pounder gun the shrapnel shell is a conical shell of steel, having inside it 200 bullets fixed in melted resin and a bursting charge of 1 1-5oz. of black powder. Complete, with charge and fuse, it weighs 14lb. To distinguish it from common shell—a mere hollow projectile filled with powder—it is painted red at the pointed end.

The gun is able to fire shrapnel up to 6,000 yards with a muzzle velocity of over 1,500 feet per second, but it is not found practicable to use time fuses with a longer range than 3,400 yards. Shrapnel has been well termed the man-slaying shell, and its effects on closed bodies of troops offering a favourable target are simply annihilating. Even troops sheltered in a trench cannot count on immunity. A striking instance of the "searching" power of modern shrapnel was afforded at the battle of Omdurman by the ease and rapidity with which our guns—weapons inferior in calibre and weight of projectile to the gun we are now describing—hunted the Dervishes from the hollows and broken ground in which they had taken refuge after the failure of their first frontal attack. The best results with shrapnel against advancing infantry are attained by timing your shell so as to burst about forty feet up in the air and about 100 yards in front of your target. In consequence of this infantry are warned always to cross as rapidly as possible any belt of ground in their front near which the enemy's artillery have been seen to burst their shells.

Case shot is a projectile which is almost obsolete; it is only used at the very shortest ranges as a last resource against charging troops and is almost the same as the projectile we read about in the history of former wars under the name of grape shot. The case shot for the 15-pounder is simply a metal canister lined with zinc, filled with 314 bullets and weighing 13lb. It is not fitted with a fuse, the metal of the covering being so thin that it bursts directly on leaving the muzzle and scatters its bullets to right and left. It will have been noticed that only two case shot per gun are carried in the wagon and the same number in the limber. In case of emergency shrapnel can be fired reversed in the place of case, and have very much the same effect. The full service charges for the gun is 1lb. of cordite.

The horse artillery 12-pounder is practically the same gun in all its details as the 15-pounder, except that it is slightly smaller and less powerful in all respects. It is only sighted for 4,000 yards, its shrapnel only holds 156 bullets, the cordite charge is only 12oz., and the total weight of gun and limber, which in this case is the weight behind the team, the gunners being mounted, is under 30cwt.—a reduction which is very necessary when it is remembered that the *role* of horse artillery is to co-operate with cavalry on the battle-field.

Horse artillery guns are usually served from the limbers, in which are carried forty-two shrapnel, two case shot, and forty-four charges; forty-six shrapnel, two case shot, and forty-eight gun-charges being carried in the ammunition boxes.

The weapons we have just described appear to be formidable enough to meet most contingencies, but should our young gunner find himself posted to one of the howitzer batteries of our field artillery, the apple of his eye and the pride of his heart will be a dumpy steel howitzer with a calibre of 5in., weighing upwards of 9 cwt., and firing a terrific steel shrapnel shell filled with 372 bullets with a bursting charge of nearly a quarter of a pound of powder, and weighing over 48lb. or, if buildings are to be pulverised or gaps blow in intrenchments, a steel common shell weighing nearly 50lb., and carrying in its heart a bursting charge of 4.48lb. of lyddite. The wreck of the Mahdi's Tomb at Omdurman gave the curious a good idea of the destructive power of these horrible engines.

Going to the other extreme, we find that the weapon of the moutain batteries is a little 7-pounder muzzle-loading gun, facetiously termed a "steel pen," which is built in two sections, which unscrew, and can be carried on pack-mules. The carriage for this little gun also takes to pieces and forms the load for threee mules, while forty more mules will be required to carry the ammunition for the battery. These little guns, which have done good service in most of our recent Indian campaigns, fire a shrapnel shell weighing 7 1-2lb., and field with 100 large bullets and eleven small ones, or case shot weighing 6 1-2lb. and containing 159 bullets. They are also supplied with star shell, at the rate of three to a gun, which have been found very useful in locating and disturbing an enemy mustering for a night attack. Unlike our other field guns, the "steel pens" are supplied with common shell of the same weight as the shrapnel holding a bursting charge of a quarter of a pound of block powder. Altogether, sixty shrapnel, twenty-four common shell, and three star shell are carried on the mules for each gun in the battery. The best effective range for these guns is anywhere from 1,500 to 3,000 yards though they are sighted for 4,000 yards and the muzzle velocity of the projectile is 1,436ft. per second.

The dangers arising from trusting such precious articles as guns and ammunition to pack-mules were well exemplified by the disaster due to stampeding mules the other day at Nicholson's Nek, but the advantages of this means of transport for artillery in a mountainous country are too obvious to require explanation. The purpose of this article will have been served if our readers are able, after reading it, to better appreciate the value and effect of artillery in the battlefield.—*Westminster Gazette.*

AMONG THE BASUTOS.

BASUTOLAND is a strange compound of beauty and savagery, of peaceful civilisation surrounded by the uncouth adjuncts of native barbarism. It is, indeed, a very beautiful and healthy country, teeming with mountains and waterfalls, and at an altitude which makes it part of the watershed between the far-away Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. In 1895 its population was estimated at 250,000, of whom not many more than 600 were whites. As a Crown Colony which has once been under the Cape, but which the Cape was glad to have taken off its hands, Basutoland has been administered by the Imperial Government not for the whites but for its native inhabitants, whose chiefs rule it on native principles under the superitendence of a Governor responsible to the High Commissioner at Cape Town. The land is held on the native communal principle, and, covetable as the country is, whites are not suffered to live in it unless by special permission, which is not readily granted. It may be safely said that there are few parts of South Africa, if any, that surpass Basutoland as a place to live in. The Governor is Sir Godfrey Lagden, and their home, the British Residency, is at Maseru, the principal kraal, the attractive view of which reminds at once of Scotland, England, and Switzerland, yet with a South African character of its own. The natives are well attended to by the missionaries, and are making very satisfactory progress. Although the Basutos, (mounted on the active and sure-footed Basuto ponies) are armed with assegaies, knobsticks, and battle-axes, they also carry guns and bandoliers, for in "the Gun War" they successfully resisted the efforts of the Cape Government to disarm them. In fact, they are an extremely intelligent and capable race, and have always been able to distinguish between Cape rule and Imperial rule. The Paramount Chief Lerothodi is perhaps the ablest native general now living in South Africa; under him the Basutos would be a very dangerous foe to tackle.

THE Royal Geographical Society have given permission for the interesting relics in their possession to be placed on view at the Livingstone Exhibition, which is to be held early next month, at St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, under the presidency of Sir George Taubman-Goldie. These include the great traveller's sextant, an autograph map, some leaves from the tree near Chitambo, at the foot of which his heart lies buried, and one or two portraits. Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Livingstone's youngest daughter, has promised a pocket-case of surgical instruments used by the doctor, and other articles of interest. Mr. John Murray and his brother have lent a portrait and an autograph MSS., while among other exhibits will be found several original letters and a page from one of the explorer's journals, together with the pen with which it was written. Relics of other travellers, including some of the medicine chests used on the Stanley expeditions, will also be on view. The object of the exhibition is to help the promotion of the health and comfort of missionaries and travellers; and towards this end special sections will be devoted to the display of tents and camp equipment, food, clothing, medicine, house-building, sanitation, heating and lighting, and personal hygiene.

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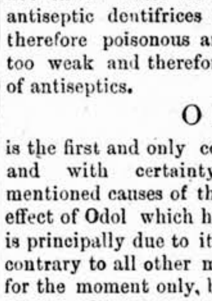
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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHEN some months ago we expressed the general satisfaction of the navy at the appointment of Captain Scott to the Terrible, we never expected that he would so rapidly give proof of his judgment and capacity. Yet it is plain that but for the field mountings which he and one of his engineers designed for the naval 4·7-inch and 12-pounder guns the position at Ladysmith would have been even more critical than it is. So great was the service rendered that we should have expected a general order to be issued, and some mark of public favour bestowed upon him. In any other navy he would certainly have received some acknowledgment of his merits. Had he been an American captain we are afraid to guess how many places he would have been advanced in seniority; had he been a German officer he would at once have had a telegram from the Kaiser. It is true that the service was not rendered in the field, but that does not detract from its value. It is unpleasant to see the navy overlooked.

Naval brigades, when serving ashore, have always rather condemned the prim formalities in which the military heart delights, and taken things in a very rollicking style, though it is to be hoped that the picture given in "Naval Yarns" of the Naval Brigade in the Walcheren expedition of 1809 is a little overdrawn. "All that their officers did had no effect in preserving either silence or regularity," says the writer. "The word 'March !' given, off they went, some whistling a quick step, and others imitating the sound of a drum; every sort of antic trick followed, such as one man treading on another's heels. I once saw a fellow suddenly jump out of the line of march crying out, 'I'll be——if Riley hasn't got spikes in his toes, and I won't march afore him any longer,' when he coolly fell into the rear." Yet under fire their "jollity was unabated." At Sebastopol the blue-jacket displayed much the same characteristics. Says "Martello Tower": "He was always in good humour, and, if you understood how to manage him, would do anything he was asked to do—whether he could or not! A genuine man-'o-war's man was almost as good a soldier as a soldier himself in some things, and a far better campaigner. He was certainly a better hand at knocking about big guns than any artilleryman in all the United Kingdom."

A correspondent draws our attention to a very inaccurate paragraph about H.M.S. Sutlej, which has been going the round of the Press. The new cruiser is described as of the Diadem class when she is really nothing of the sort, and is totally different in dimensions, displacement, armament, and design. She is, as a fact, one of six ships of the Cressy class, carrying side armour 6in. thick amidships, with the now usual belt of 2in. steel running forward to her ram. Instead of the brace of 6-inch guns on the forecastle and poop carried by the Diadem, she has two of the new wire 9·2-inch weapons—an incomparably stronger battery. It is quite an open secret that the Navy generally holds that the Diadems ought to have carried 9.2's. She has twelve 6-inch guns in casemates besides these big weapons. As for the efficiency of the 9·2-inch when pitted against the 6-inch, we heard from an officer who saw the Edgar's shooting at a derelict in the Red Sea that the effect of the 9·2-inch shells was fearful; that of the 6-inch scarcely noticeable at a distance. The first 9.2-inch shell virtually sank the ship, as it began to founder slowly.

Full details are now to hand of the French programme of new construction for 1900. It consists of two battleships, one armoured cruiser, ten destroyers, and ten torpedo-boats. The battleships are to be of 14,865 tons, eighteen knots, and 1,825 tons of coal supply. They will carry four 12-inch and eighteeen (not sixteen, as previously stated in this column) 6·3-inch guns. They will thus be far more powerfully armed than any British battleship. The cruiser will be of equally formidable type. She will be of 12,416 tons, 24,000 horse-power, and 1,950 tons of coal supply, with a speed of twenty-one knots. Her armament will consist of four 7·6-inch and sixteen 6·3-inch guns. She will thus be superior in armament size, coal-supply and engine power to the Cressy class, and inferior in all respects to the Africa class. All three ships will have three screws, and will be exceptionally well protected. Thus the French authorities have at last definitely given in their adhesion to the doctrine that the bigger the ship the better.

It will not be surpring if, to meet these monsters our navy has to go to yet larger dimensions. We shall want four 12-inch and twently 6-inch guns, which could scarcely be obtained on less than 16,000 tons—unless, indeed, the Yankee dodge of superposed turrets were copied, or the Canet system of pairing quickfirers on one mounting. Both these plans are in many ways objectionable. However, the problem may not have to be studied immediately, as the French Budget Commission has suggested that these huge battleships should be abandoned, and all the Jeune Ecole has risen up against the very idea of monster armourclads with shrieks of indignation. These ships would cost £1,440,000 each; in England a 16,000 ton vessel with the same weight of guns and armour would cost only £1,120,000 or thereabouts—25 per cent. less.

In consequence of a sudden order of the War Department forty gentlemen cadets in the senior division at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who in the ordinary course should have gone through the final examinations and passed out at Christmas, left on Monday for immediate commissions in cavalry and infantry regiments. Orders have also been received for a large number of cadets of the intermediate division—at present fixed at sixty, but expected to be increased—who would have left the college next midsummer, to pass out with the remainder of the senior division at Christmas.

A point connected with Aldershot, where material help was rendered to Government during a pressing time of mobilisation by Lady Audrey Buller and the Ladies' Committee, deserves mention. Lady Audrey and the Ladies' Committee, with the sanction and approval of the Army medical authorities, took measures during the time an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred which theratened to delay some of the regiments going to South Africa, to improve the means for isolation of those who had come in contact with the infected cases. A qualified nurse was engaged for the isolation block, and under her direction and supervision the most complete precautions were taken to prevent any risk of the spread of infection. Clothes were provided for those isolated, so that all clothing and bedding might be thoroughly disinfected. As a result of these precautions the outbreak was confined to narrow limits, and the despatch of the troops was not interfered with.

Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Otter, senior officer of the Canadian contingent for service in South Africa, began his military career with the Militia corps of Toronto, finally becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Own, the crack Volunteer battalion of Canada. He served in the field during the Fenian troubles of 1867, and was in action at Ridgeway, saw active service during the great railroad riots of the seventies, and in 1883 entered the Regular force as Commandant of C School of Mounted Infantry at Toronto. During the North-West Rebellion in 1885 he commanded the centre or Battleford column, making therewith a forced march across the prairie from Saskatchewan Landing to Battleford, a distance of 190 miles, in 5 1-2 days. He commanded the Canadian forces at the action of Cut Knife Creek, for which he was mentioned in despatches. In 1895 he was attached for seven months to the Regular forces in England, and underwent a course of instruction in the three arms of the Service. On that he passed the examinations qualifying for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He took part in the autumn manœuvres, and also attended the German manœuvres. Colonel Otter is in his fifty-seventh year.

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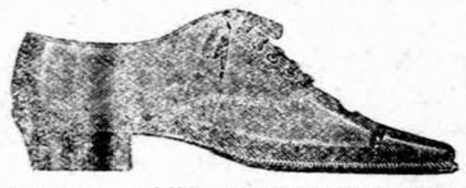

CIVIL and Military Boots and Shoes are also made to order and perfect to measure at very reasonable prices.

Trial Order earnestly requested. *Repairs in Leather undertaken.*

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THE CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅛ inches by 2¼ inches.

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Price Lists Free.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and ½ lb. Tins,
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
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EPPS'S COCOA.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
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THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

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Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
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Immediate Settlement of Claims

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 16 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	[illegible]84 15 0

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Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a *WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"
Regd

AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Ld.

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HARRIS'S
HARNESS
COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing
Paste

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

STILL INCREASING

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

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Supplied to
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All recent British Expeditions.

Scientific Board—
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., D.C.L.
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Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. v. Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

...NCEE & C°, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & C°, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

Of all Chemists.

'Lanoline'
Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsible tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

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ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

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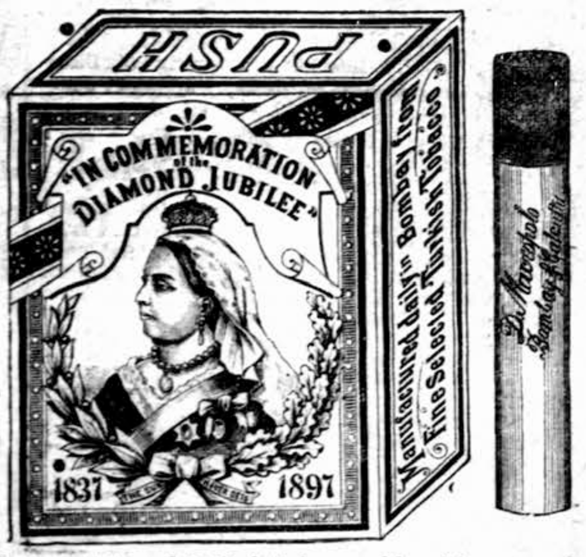
TURKISH CIGARETTES IN PACKETS.
GOLD TIPPED.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from fine selected Turkish tobacco, and are gold tipped, a boon that smokers of gold tipped cigarettes can easily appreciate.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"IN COMMEMORATION of the DIAMOND JUBILEE"
1837
1897
Manufactured daily in Bombay from Fine Selected Turkish Tobacco
D. Macropolo Bombay

THEY ARE THE FAVOURITE SMOKE OF ALL THOSE WHO TRIED THEM.

Packed in Packets of 10, and 10 Packets in a card-board box covered with oil paper ... ... per 1000 Rs. 25-0.

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The Diamond Jubilee in packets of 10 Per 1000 Rs. 20-0
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THE PUNCH Cigarettes in packets of 10 Per 1000 Rs. 10-0
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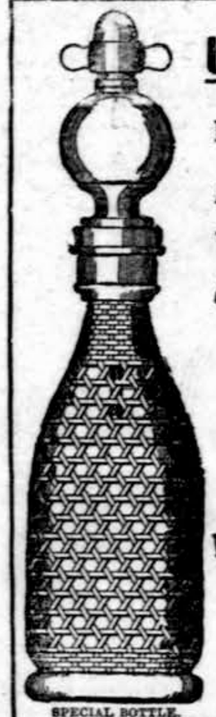
AN
UP TO DATE PRACTICAL INVENTION
FOR
MAKING ANY AËRATED WATER YOURSELF
OR
AËRATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION,
WITH THE SPECIAL BOTTLE AND
"Sparklets" SHOWN AT SIDE.



SPECIAL BOTTLE.

½ doz. "Sparklets"
weight 4 ozs.
One "Sparklet"
the equivalent of 1½ bottles Soda Water.

SOME ADVANTAGES.
No Cumbersome Apparatus.
Pure Fresh Aëration.
Done in a Minute.
You Aërate
What, When, & Where
you choose.

"Sparklets"

Patentees: Aerators, Ld London, E.C.

INVALUABLE
in every Home.
RECOMMENDED
by the Medical Profession.
INDISPENSABLE
away from Home.
ECONOMICAL, PURE, PORTABLE, SIMPLE.

Tablets & Fruit Powders, readily soluble in water, supplied for making any Mineral or Medicinal Water or Refreshing Fruit and Tonic Drinks.

Supplied by ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.

SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH EACH BOTTLE.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. One [illegible] not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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Milk
Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

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FOR RHEUMATISM.
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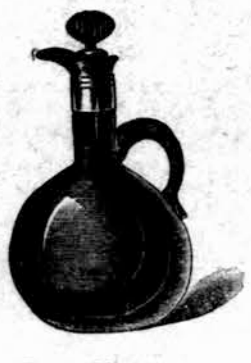
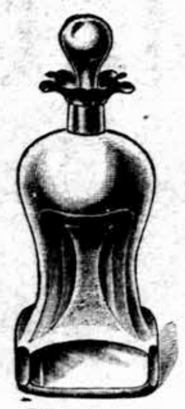
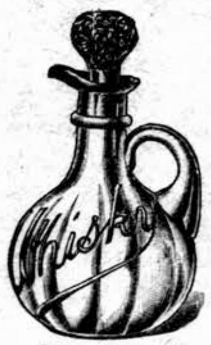


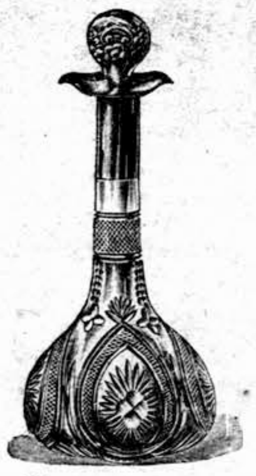
Electro-Mounted Glass Whiskey Bottle, Rs. 5-8



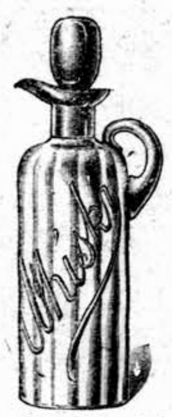
Silver-Mounted Crystal Spirit Bottle, Rs. 25.



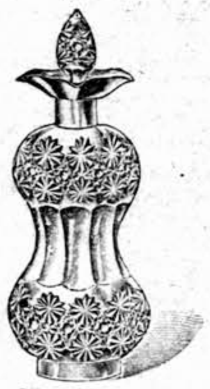
Silver-Mounted Crystal "Whiskey" Bottle, Rs. 33.



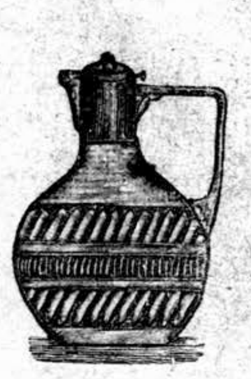
Silver-Mounted Crystal Spirit Bottle, Rs. 42



Silver-Mounted Crystal "Whiskey Bottle, Rs. 32.

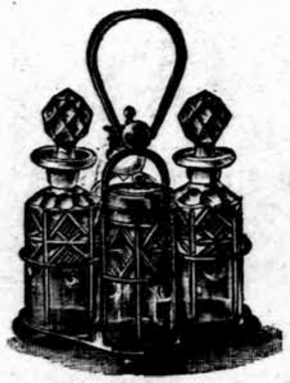


Silver-Mounted Crystal Cut Spirit Bottle, Rs. 30.

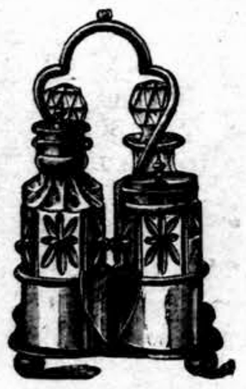


Electro-Plated Claret Jugs, from Rs. 22

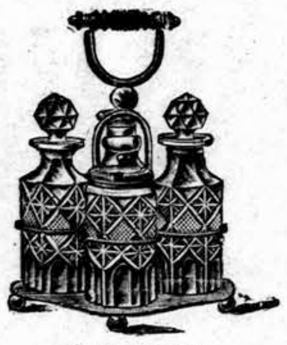
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.



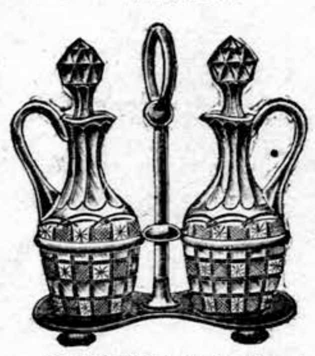
Cruet, Rs. 10.



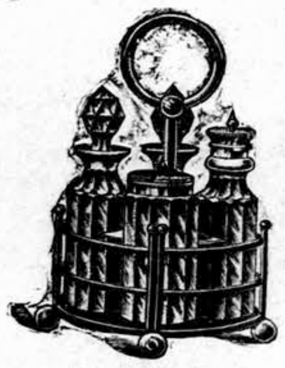
Cruet, Rs. 18.



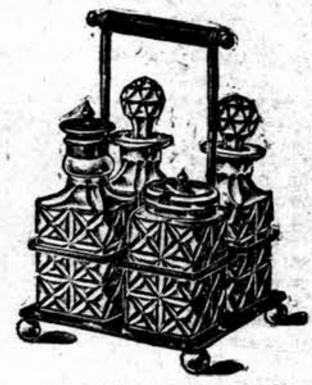
Cruet, Rs. 24.



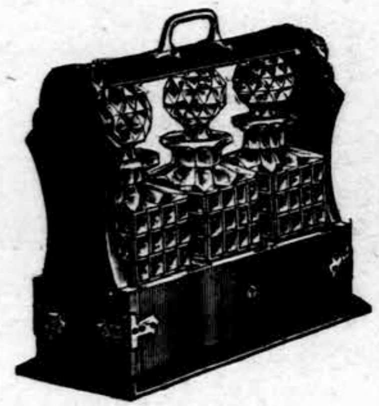
Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 20.



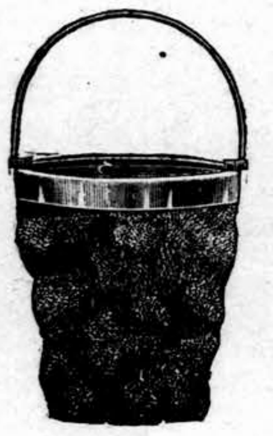
Cruet, Rs. 28.



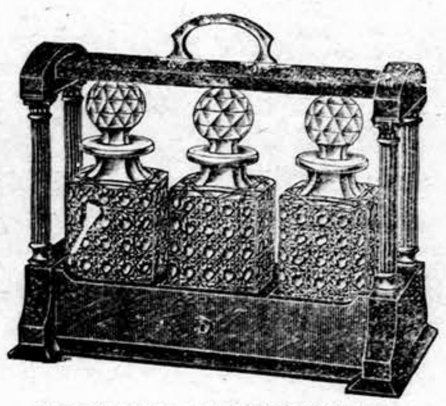
Cruet, Rs. 22.



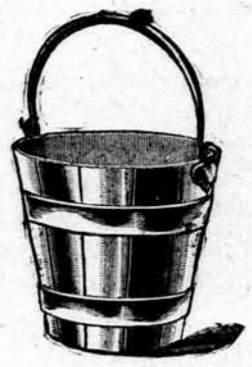
Polished Oak and Nickel Mounts, Rs. 52.



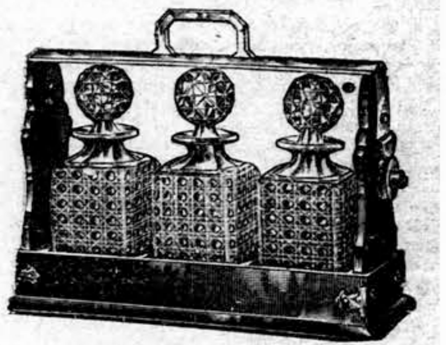
Ice Pail, Rs. 12.



The "Corinthian," Polished Oak Brass Columns, Three Quarts, Rs. 145.



Ice Pail, Rs. 39



Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, Patent Lock, Rs. 135.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Adelina Patti

PEARS
INVENTOR

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears'
Soap

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

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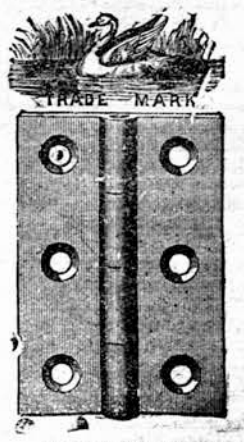

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WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchant.

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